THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 17.

Draft Bill to White House; RAF Planes Over Europe; Worcester Strike 'Serious'

The World's Day—August 14, 1941

Washington: Final Senate Approval on Draft

Final Senate approval sent to President Roosevelt legislation extending the service periods of all Army enlisted personnel for 18 months. The vote was 35 to 19.

Sweeping changes in induction procedure for selective service were ordered by the War Department following protests that many men called to arms quit jobs only to be turned down by medical examiners.

The national debt exceeds the $50,000,000,000 mark, a figure nearly double the World War peak, the Treasury announced. This amounts to $376.97 for every man, woman, and child in the United States. [Financial Page.]

The House rejected a compromise version of legislation empowering the Government to seize military weapons, and supplies and machinery for their manufacture. The vote was 254 to 51. [Financial Page.]

Price control hearings will be recessed until Sept. 15 due to the House recess in the same period, the House Banking Committee announced.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau advocated in a press conference increasing social security taxes for the double purpose of preventing inflation during the emergency and cushioning readjustments later.

President Roosevelt sent to the Senate the nomination of Willys R. Peck of California, now counselor of the United States Embassy at Peiping, China, to be Minister to Thailand.

Air and Sea: Delayed British Bombers Start

Large British bombers crossed the Channel to the Continent today after a night in which bad weather had prevented the usual forays. The bombers were reported flying at a great height.

Germans claimed bombing expeditions had cost the British 60 planes during the past 24 hours.

Munitions dump near besieged Tobruk was reported by Berlin to have been partially destroyed by German planes, attacks also being made on the Suez Canal and Red Sea points.

New England: Strike Threatens Plane Output

Because of its threat to airplane production, a strike at the Leland-Gifford Co. in Worcester, Mass., which processes airplane crankshafts, was declared particularly serious. [Page 2.]

Lawrence, Massachusetts, wool manufacturing center, saw its greatest labor unrest in years. [Page 2.]

Silk will never make a come-back in America if Japan and the United States do not get together soon, in judgment of Emil Rieve, textile union chief. [Page 2.]

Gasoline saving efforts in Massachusetts will be extended to buses and taxis after a conference Aug. 18. [Page 2.]

In Russia: Nazis Again Claimed at Black Sea

German forces, with Rumanians, were said by Berlin to be on the Black Sea coast between Odessa and the mouth of the Bug River. Russia admitted the loss of Smolensk. [Page 7.]

The Russian Army reported that the German 39th Tank Corps, 11 other divisions and 13 regiments have been routed on the western and southeastern sectors of the front and that the situation again had become stable and quiet.

In Vichy: Darlan Pledges Pétain Policies

Admiral Jean Darlan, regarded as the virtual dictator of France under its new authoritarian regime, pledged himself to follow the policies of Chief of State Pétain. [Page 6.]

Announcement

The eight points enunciated today by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill will be the subject of a special series of eight articles by staff experts of The Christian Science Monitor.

The articles, one on each of the vital points included in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration, will begin.

Tomorrow

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Weather report on Page 2.

Rigid Control Of Gas Near, Ickes States

Rations loom for East Coast — Co-ordinator says West Coast also may feel pinch.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Disclosing that gasoline deliveries rose 8 per cent on the Atlantic Coast last week after his curfew order, Petroleum Co-Ordinator Harold L. Ickes declared that more rigid control steps are "imminent."

At the same time, he announced departure from Los Angeles today of the first American tanker carrying aviation gasoline to Vladivostok, Siberia. Diversion of additional tankers to serve Soviet Russia, he indicated, may mean that West Coast states will have to follow the East in gasoline rationing or some other type of consumption control.

"I don't know that I will try any more curfews," Mr. Ickes told the press. "That isn't a popular word with me anymore."

Deliveries of gasoline to filling stations were up 12.3 per cent in New England during the first week of night closing; 8.7 per cent in the Middle Atlantic States, and 3.8 per cent in the South Atlantic States, Mr. Ickes' reports showed.

Ponders Next Step

He attributed the increase to hoarding and arrival of the tourist season peak in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Mr. Ickes said he was "pondering" what to do next and indicated that more drastic control steps might be taken before he leaves for a West Coast vacation Aug. 15.

Replying to newspapers which have blamed him for not giving the driving public adequate facts about the gasoline shortage the East Coast faces next winter as a result of the transfer of 50 oil tankers to Britain, Mr. Ickes maintained that it was impossible to make adequate predictions. With numerous factors entering into the picture, it is not possible to say what gasoline stocks will be two months from now, he explained.

The United States oil tanker sailing for Vladivostok is one of four tankers to be diverted from their usual Gulf of Mexico-West Coast route to carry supplies to the fighting Russians. It is loaded with 95,000 barrels of high-octane gas suitable for airplanes. A Soviet freighter is already on its way carrying American gasoline in drums.

Ickes Aid to London

Mr. Ickes also announced that he is sending Edwin W. Pauley, independent Southern California oil operator, to London as his personal representative to study the British oil situation in all its phases. Mr. Pauley left New York on the American clipper. Reports have been circulated here that Britain has more tanker space than it needs while the American public sacrifices unnecessarily. Mr. Pauley will bring authoritative information to Mr. Ickes.

Meanwhile, private oil companies are making preliminary surveys of rights-of-way and materials looking to the construction of the new pipeline from Texas to the East Coast, recently authorized by Congress. Initiation of condemnation proceedings awaits an executive order which must be signed by President Roosevelt.

Oil companies also are being pressed by Mr. Ickes to use all available railroad tank cars to offset the tanker facilities sacrificed to Britain.

"Gas" drive aimed at big users: Page 2.

Roosevelt, Churchill Draft Peace Aims in Parley at Sea

Historic session pledges U. S. and Britain to 'win the peace after this war.'

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 14—Great Britain and the United States have completed an alliance, pledging themselves to win the peace after this war.

And surrounded by the chiefs of their fighting forces they have pledged themselves, in effect, to win the war as well.

All of Europe, and for that matter, Asia and Africa as well, will feel the full repercussions of this "session at sea."

In occupied countries especially this demonstration of solidarity between the United States and the British Empire will, it is anticipated, have far-reaching effect. In Poland, in Czechoslovakia, in Norway, in the Netherlands, in France, in Yugoslavia, in Greece—wherever peoples who resisted Axis aggression have been trodden down by the invader—the news that the two greatest democratic leaders have gotten together is bound to have a heartening and revivifying result.

Coming just at this time when the Germans are already having serious difficulties with sabotage, unrest, opposition, and resistance in Norway, the Netherlands, and Serbia especially, the impact of this great world event will be specially felt. It will come as a trumpet call to Europe's silent, shadowlike "V" army secretly preparing to strike a blow for victory at the appointed hour.

Decision on Japan?

[It was firmly believed by many competent observers that although the eight points—which they regarded as strongly reminiscent of Woodrow Wilson's famous "Fourteen Points" in the World War—dealt mainly with general phrases, the meeting was marked by adoption of a "down to brass tacks" attitude in dealing with the Japanese.

It is quite probable, according to the Associated Press, that the two leaders agreed on:

1. The precise moment when the British and American Governments would discard passive resistance for action against Japan.
2. Mutual use of British and American bases in the South Pacific.
3. A request to the Soviet Union to open a northern front with a Siberian Red Army of 1,000,000 men if war should start in the South Pacific.]

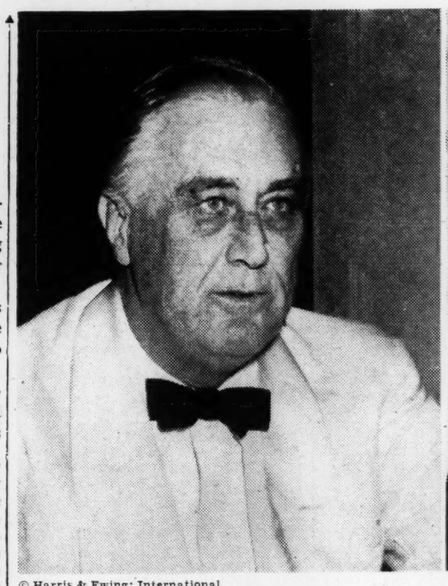
Significance of Statement

The joint statement does not deal extensively nor in detail with the problems of winning the present conflict. But tremendous significance can be read into the statement that an examination of "the whole problem of the supply of the munitions of war" had been made.

The fact that Lord Beaverbrook took part in the discussions and is proceeding to Washington to continue consultations there is considered an excellent move.

In fact, it would not be an exaggeration to say that the general view of the meeting at sea is that its potential and ultimate importance far exceeds the letter of the joint statements announced today. This importance lies, it is felt, in the meeting itself and in the spirit underlying this meeting. It is in fact a first great step

Continued on Page 10, Column 6



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Franklin D. Roosevelt — **Winston S. Churchill**

Joint Anglo-American Declaration

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The text of the announcement on the meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill follows:

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, have met at sea.

They have been accompanied by officials of their two Governments, including high ranking officers of their military, naval and air services.

The whole problem of the supply of munitions of war, as provided by the Lease-Lend Act, for the armed forces of the United States and for those countries actively engaged in resisting aggression has been further examined.

Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Supply of the British Government, has joined in these conferences. He is going to proceed to Washington to discuss further details with appropriate officials of the United States Government. These conferences will also cover the supply problems of the Soviet Union.

The President and the Prime Minister have had several conferences. They have considered the dangers to world civilization arising from the policies of military domination by conquest upon which the Hitlerite Government of Germany and other Governments associated therewith have embarked, and have made clear the steps which their countries are respectively taking for their safety in the face of these dangers.

They have agreed upon the following joint declaration:

Joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

FIRST, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

SECOND, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

THIRD, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

FOURTH, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

FIFTH, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

SIXTH, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

SEVENTH, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

EIGHTH, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

Signed

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Signed

Winston S. Churchill

"Final destruction of tyranny' is pledged —Declaration blocks Hitler appeasement.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Following several secret conferences on the high seas of the North Atlantic during the past few days, President Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, today presented to the world a joint Anglo-American declaration of peace aims which envisages "the final destruction of Nazi tyranny."

The most significant single effect of this unprecedented wartime personal meeting between the heads of the Washington and London Governments is that it wrests the peace initiative from the hands of the Axis powers and offers in advance of any new appeasement proposals from Berlin the only terms on which the Allies "base their hopes for a better future for the world."

The Roosevelt-Churchill communiqué, read over a world-wide radio hookup in London by Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, and released to Washington correspondents at the White House a few minutes before the radiocast this morning, discloses complete unity of both war plans and peace purposes on the part of the United States and British Governments. It discloses no chink through which a Hitler appeasement move can thrust its head. It presents a broad blueprint of ultimate peace designed to rally every last man of the struggling free peoples now under Nazi domination.

The Eight Points

The eight points are, in brief:

1. No aggrandizement.
2. No territorial changes imposed by force.
3. Restoration of sovereign rights to those who have been deprived of them by force.
4. Equal enjoyment by all nations of world trade and raw materials needed for prosperity.
5. Improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security for all.
6. A peace assuring safety and tranquillity the world over.
7. Freedom of the seas to all.
8. Abandonment by all nations of the use of force and disarmament of aggressive nations pending the establishment of general security.

Several Meetings Held

The joint statement made it clear that the President and the Prime Minister, meeting not once but "several" times, were accompanied by their ranking military, naval and air advisers. These advisers were not named. The place or places of meeting were not disclosed.

There was also no disclosure of participation in the war but Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill did canvas the whole problem of the supply of munitions of war to all countries actively resisting aggression, including the Soviet Union.

Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Supply of the British Government, was present at these conferences. He came on to Washington today to discuss British war supply problems with American officials, arriving in the afternoon in an Army Bomber with Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff.

Unless decisions on over-all war strategy were taken which have not yet been made known, the Churchill-Roosevelt exposition of peace aims constituted the most

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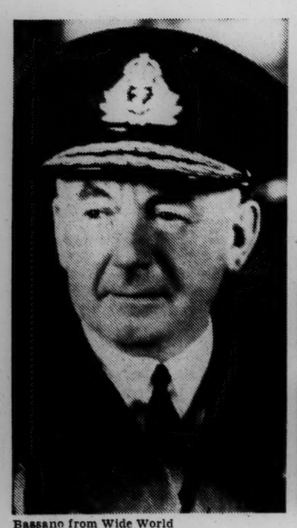
They Were Prime Movers in Historic Conference of Two Democracies



Bassano from Wide World

Admiral Sir Dudley Pound

First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff.

Wide World

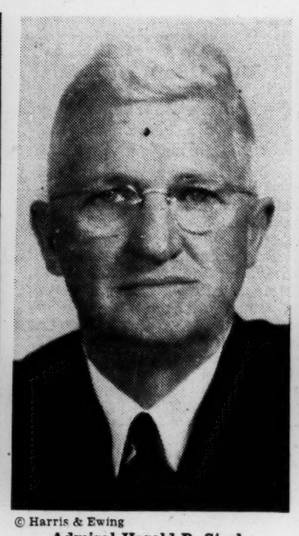
Lt. Gen. Sir John Dill

Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Wide World

Sir Charles Portal

Air Chief Marshal of the British Air Force.



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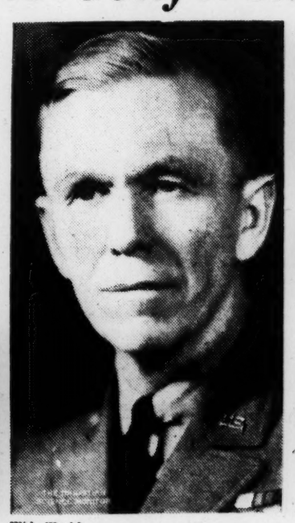
Admiral Harold R. Stark

Chief of U. S. Naval Operations.



Wide World

Gen. George C. Marshall

Chief of Staff of United States Army.

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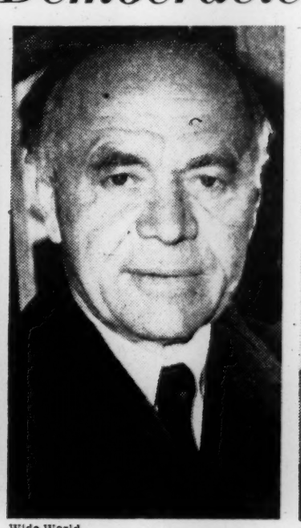
Harry L. Hopkins

Lend-Lease Act Administrator.



Wide World

Lord Beaverbrook

British Minister of Supply who arrived in Washington today.

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Sumner Welles

U. S. Undersecretary of State.

Heads of the Fighting Forces Were Reported at Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting — **They Also Attended Parley**

Roosevelt Is Expected to Land at New England Port After Sea Conference

Worcester Strike Threatens U. S. Airplane Production

The strike at the Leland-Gifford Company in Worcester stood out today as one of the most important in defense industry in the country, it was agreed by spokesmen on both sides.

The company machines crank shafts for the great Pratt & Whitney airplane engine plant and other manufacturers. It is the sole supply of crank shafts for one of the major airplane makers.

Cutting off of its crank shafts would in time put a big dent in American airplane output.

Production at Leland-Gifford has been reduced, it was reported today by company officials.

Disagreement, however, followed as to the extent of the walkout, which began Monday. The union claimed 1,000 out of the normal force of 1,400 were out, while company officials declared this a great exaggeration and that no more than 350 or 400 had quit.

Conference Sought

A Federal conciliator, James Carroll, who had been sent in to endeavor to work out the dispute, conferred with company spokesmen yesterday. M. J. Walsh, union leader, said today that Mr. Carroll had been trying to bring about a conference between the company and the union and had not been able as yet to get the company to meet.

Mr Walsh, who is New England Regional Director for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said the strike situation showed no change today from yesterday.

Representatives of Pratt & Whitney were reported as visiting the plant yesterday.

The concern also makes machine tools.

First Contract Bid

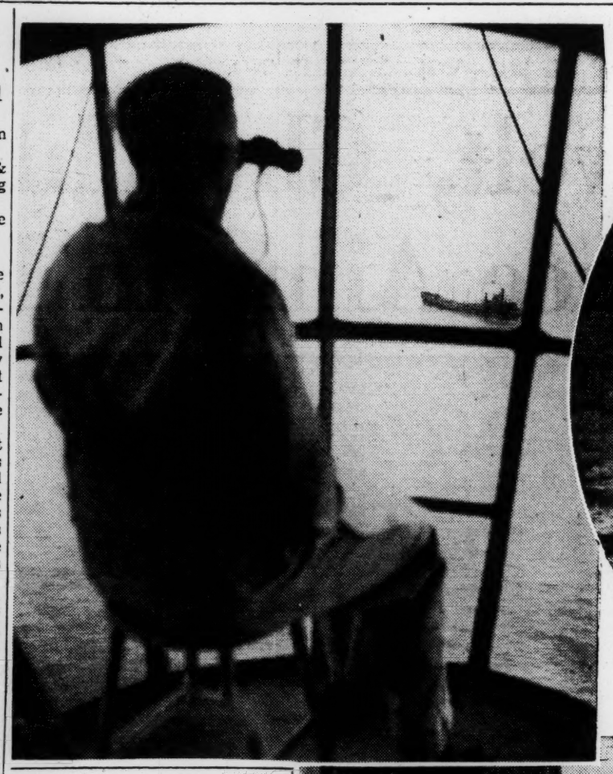
This is the first attempt of the union to obtain an agreement, from Leland-Gifford, C. I. O. leaders said. The C. I. O. had been doing organizing work there, and they claimed that the company discharged some workers last week, for union activities, whereupon the union took a strike vote Sunday and Monday.

A second strike in Worcester at the Arcade Malleable Iron Co. is now in its second week. The Steel Workers Organizing Committee asserts that all the 350 employees are out. This was a spontaneous strike in the beginning, and the workers came to the C. I. O., it is said.

Mr. Walsh declared that a conference had been arranged today by a Federal counciliator between the company and the union.

Everett Strike

A strike at the Spring Products Company in Everett has now gone into its third week, according to C. I. O. leaders. The concern makes springs for mattresses and other products. Strikes are also in progress at other plants of the company in New York and Baltimore, it was reported.



Mass. Awaits Order to Give Draftee More Consideration

Massachusetts Selective Service officials were today awaiting word from Washington as to whether, and when, they were to start the new system of inducting selectees.

The new system is designed to give physical examinations some time prior to actual induction, so that those who are rejected will not already have given up their jobs and otherwise been dislocated from their usual routine.

Local officials said they did not know precisely what changes would be made here.

Although the new procedure will vary somewhat from State to State, the principle of organization in all cases, one official said, will be to give the potential soldier his physical examination as far as possible ahead of the date set for induction, and as close as possible to his home.

This amounts to almost a complete reversal of the present general practice of giving Army examinations at reception centers after a man reports for military duty.

Local applications of the new procedure were understood to be in progress in New York, Ohio, Indiana and California.

In Pennsylvania the system called for a pre-induction physical examination board in every metropolitan area of 100,000 or more population. This distribution was designed to put a board within one day's journey of every prospective Selective Service trainee in the State.

From the outset the plan also contemplated that in States of low population and great expanse the examining boards would not be in fixed localities but would follow circuit-riding schedules so that no man would be inconvenienced in having to report for examination.

Under the old system a trainee usually went through the following sort of routine: First he was notified by his local draft board that he was in Class 1-A. Second, he was given a preliminary physical examination by draft board doctors. Third, he was ordered into the Army and given several days in which to arrange his affairs. Fourth, he reported to an Army reception center and was given the strict Army physical examination; if he passed he was in the Army; if not he was sent back home.

Strong protests against this method have been voiced among the thousands of men who were not rejected until they had quit their jobs, bidden their friends good-bye, and generally burned their civilian bridges behind them.

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Senator White Hits Pétain Stand

AUBURN, Maine, Aug. 14 (AP)—United States Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Lewiston, deplored action taken by Chief of State Philippe Pétain of France for closer collaboration with Germany.

Senator White said: "In my opinion, Marshal Pétain echoes the master's voice. I cannot believe the policy Pétain is pursuing reflects his own choice or the interest and sentiment of the people of France.

"I hope that in the process of time the French Republic will be restored and the French people shall again be free."

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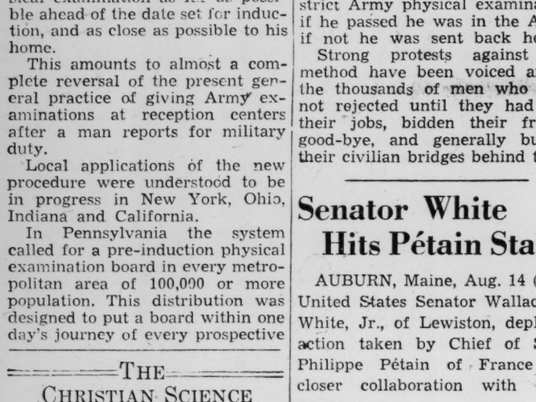

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Woolen Tieup In Lawrence More Complex

Labor turmoil at Lawrence, center of the wool manufacturing industry in this country, became by today more notable than for a number of years, woolen leaders commented today. Developments included:

1. An election next week to settle the growing tieup at Arlington Mills became a possibility, as the National Labor Relations Board sought to arrange a conference on the election issue for tomorrow.

2. The American Woolen Company largest in the Nation, was reported to be finding various walkouts on its hands, which were forcing others to be laid off.

3. A small strike broke out at Pacific Mills but the company declared every department was in complete operation.

In all, four mills with a reported total of 22,000 workers had some labor friction, big or little.

Defense contracts are involved in some of the shutdowns. Labor leaders agreed with employers on the unusualness and importance of the stir. Even when the "flying squadron" was out on organizing work some years ago, Lawrence felt no unrest, it was said.

Both rivals in the labor world, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor, are striving for gains in Lawrence.

The Arlington Mills situation took a definitely new angle when the company yesterday agreed to a consent election by the National Labor Relations Board, if organized labor asked an election.

The company so notified the Regional Office of the Labor Board in Boston. J. W. Banford, director of the Textile Workers Union of the C. I. O. in Lawrence, filed a petition for an election with the Board's office here.

Labor Board officials thereupon endeavored to reach all parties to bring them together at its offices Friday, to see whether an election could be held next week. The strike is being handled by the A. F. of L. Textile Union, which did not ask an election.

Today saw several thousand employees out at the Arlington Mills, as lack of materials threw more of the total force of nearly 7,000 out of work. The strike originated with several hundred washroom employees, whose initial handling of wool is preliminary to general operations. Various others, including some truckers, joined the strike in its first few days, but subsequent diminution of work has been credited largely to layoffs by the company due to lack of materials.

If the mills cannot get materials soon, the situation will change very rapidly.

Pacific Mills credited its strike to a small number of boys servicing some of the skilled operators in the worsted yarn mill.

Both the Wood mill and the Ayer mill of the American Woolen Company saw minor walkouts which tied up others.

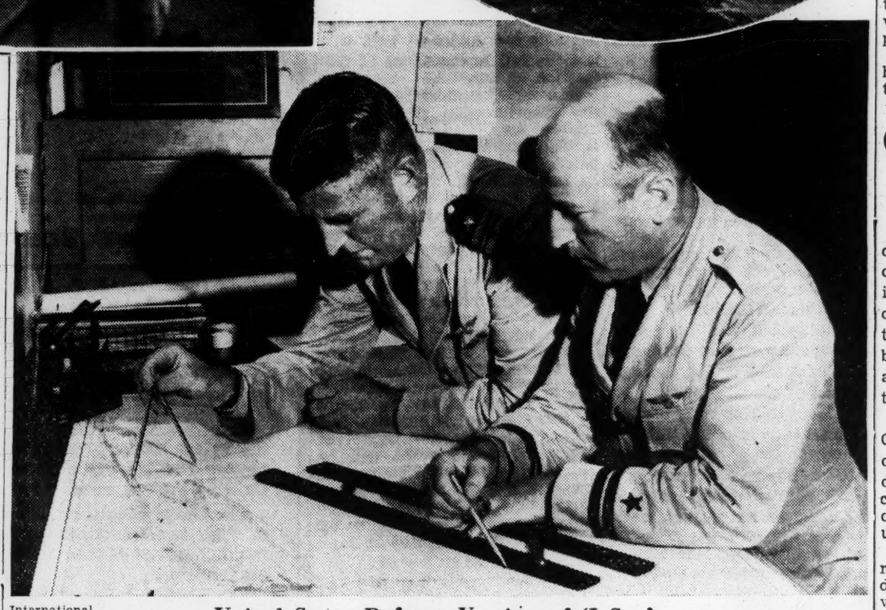
Maine Union Choice

BATH, Maine, Aug. 14 (AP)—A Labor Relations Board consent election has been called Aug. 22 to determine whether the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard Workers of America (C. I. O.) will represent the 200 employees of the Torrey Roller Bushing Works.

The company supplies portholes for the Bath Iron Works, currently engaged in turning out destroyers for the Navy. If the C. I. O. local fails to win the election, workers will ballot on acceptance or rejection of the union of Independent Brotherhood of Shipyard Workers of America, an independent union, Aug. 29.

Lehmans' Vacation

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—Gov. and Mrs. Herbert Lehman will leave New York City today for Nantucket Island, off the Massachusetts coast, where they expect to vacation for at least two weeks.



International

United States Defense Version of 'I Spy'

Airships from the Naval Air Base at Lakehurst, N. J., are playing an important role in the patrol of the Atlantic Ocean. At upper left, the lookout in the nose of a patrolling blimp uses powerful binoculars to look over a freighter. At upper right a Navy airship hovers over an American freighter while on patrol. An advantage of airships over airplanes in such work is that they provide a steadier platform for observation. Also, mines and submarines can be spotted easier from a hovering blimp than from a speeding plane. At bottom, operations officers at Lakehurst are seen keeping track of the fleet of naval blimps; they chart their positions from information radioed to the base from each of the airships.

End to Silk in U. S. Seen by Textile Leader

Silk in the United States is done, Emil Rieve, President of the Textile Workers Union of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, predicted here today. One qualification however was added by the C. I. O. leader—silk might come back if our relations with Japan were speedily adjusted.

"But if there is any prolonged interruption, silk will never again find its place here," Mr. Rieve declared.

His estimate of the future of silk was based on the Government's recent freezing of Japanese assets and the consequent embargo on Japanese silk. This was followed by an order from the Office of Production Management halting the processing of silk after Aug. 2.

"Permanent displacement of silk depends on the substitutes being developed," added Mr. Rieve.

Synthetic Yarns Accepted

"Synthetic yarns are being improved almost daily, so I do not see any public reaction against them.

"In hosiery, the nylon of the du Pont Company is far superior to silk in wearing and appearance.

"In the making of the substitutes for silk, incidentally, several of the processes use wood pulp or cotton as a base. Nylon employs a mixture of coal and air.

"Du Pont can supply only 20 per cent of the needs of the hosiery industry with its nylon," continued Mr. Rieve, "but the company is enlarging its plant and will double its capacity by the end of the year.

"The difficulty is that there is a shortage of rayon yarns — not enough to keep everybody going. But I think the Government will ration the supply so that all will get some. While the industry is expanding, it is doubtful whether it can expand enough in the next few months. It will be hampered by priorities, such as steel, bakelite, etc., needed for increasing its facilities.

"Many producers may buy ordinary rayons which are not quite adapted to hosiery, and so you may have a public reaction. But if they use the proper rayon materials, there should be no dissatisfaction."

Big Readjustment

As to the 175,000 workers in the hosiery and silk industries, the union chief forecast a "terrific readjustment problem." After the readjustment he did not think that many would be employed.

"I question," he said, "whether all the workers employed in the industries that will use silk will ever be re-employed in their entirety."

Mr. Rieve had not heard of any mills in the country outside of a single branch of the industry that were completely shut down.

In New England, he noted that there was little hosiery. Of such mills here, he spoke of the Propper-McCollum mills in Northampton and the Massachusetts Knitting Mills at Gloucester and near Worcester. Of the weaving plants, he named for example Skinner & Sons in Holyoke.

"There are about 5,000 workers that have made their livelihood in silk hosiery, fabric weaving and underwear in New England," he estimated roughly. "Some are out, but I would not guess how many. Ultimately they may not all be out, but may switch into rayon."

Replace Fuel Oil With Coal, Request to Manufacturers

Massachusetts manufacturers are being asked to give immediate and serious consideration to the use of coal instead of oil for fuel purposes, The Associated Industries of Massachusetts, membership in which constitutes 95 per cent of the industrial pay roll of the State, in convinced by its own research that, as the war program expands, the increasing demand for oil cannot be met adequately this fall and winter.

The organization has made an impartial examination of the situation. And the results of the survey indicate that the oil tankers which will remain to serve the East Coast after the diversion of the vessels required by the Federal Government to fuel the Navy and transport oil to Montreal under the Lend-Lease bill provisions, will not be able to handle the whole fuel load for the North Atlantic States.

Many Bay State manufacturers, acting promptly to obviate the possibility of any interruption in production because of oil shortage, have ordered the installation of automatic stokers, or already are burning coal.

In the meantime, the railroads will make every effort to bring in the coal and to stimulate the transition from oil, since it means more business for them. Their participation in the oil movement into New England, in any circumstances, it is pointed out, would be relatively insignificant.

It is not the Lend-Lease allowance of crude oil to the Montreal refineries that has caused the shortage in the fuel supply to the Massachusetts industries, it is stated, since that involves only a relatively small number of tankers. But, the expanding Navy must be adequately served with Bunker "C" oil, before even the manufacturers of war materials in Massachusetts can have their needs satisfied.

Rockport to Hold Victory V Fiesta

Events planned for the Victory V Fiesta which takes place next Saturday afternoon and evening in the grounds of the new Thieme Art Gallery, Rockport, sound as attractive as the group of ushers chosen for this benefit under the leadership of co-chairmen Mrs. Stuart Tod and Mrs. Robert G. Palfrey, assisted by Mrs. Anthony Thieme and under the auspices of the British Workshop Division of the British War Relief Society, which has its headquarters at 69 Newbury Street, Boston.

In addition to the appearance with a mobile feeding kitchen of Mrs. Pat Macleod and Miss Winifred Ashford, British Mechanized Transport Corps workers who have seen much service under fire and will speak and show British movies, there will be dancing and art exhibitions from New York, and Mr. Thieme will paint a picture in two hours whic' will be auctioned off by Mr. Harold F Kellogg, Boston architect.

The Caledonian Market will attract many as will the strolling musicians, hot dog kennels, and "Bundles from Britain" such as bread carts and flower carts.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

"Flemish Paintings" will be the subject of a discussion by Mrs. Sayward at the Museum of Fine Arts, at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Band Concert by the Boston Work Projects Administration Band. Conducting the noonday concert will be John Jacobson. At the Parkman Bandstand, 12 noon.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 17.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt Leaves Swampscott Soon

Among those who have been staying at the New Ocean House in Swampscott, Mass., pending the arrival of President Roosevelt from his historic meeting with Prime Minister Winston Churchhill is Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, the President's daughter-in-law, who with her daughter, Ruth Chandler, and son, Elliott, Jr., have spent several weeks at the hotel. They plan to depart in a few days for Washington, D. C.

President's Aids Prepare To Meet Ship 'Somewhere'

President Roosevelt is expected to land somewhere on the New England Coast tonight or tomorrow upon his return from his history-making and still somewhat mysterious ocean rendezvous with Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

While the President steamed on an unidentified vessel toward the rock-bound coast he knows so well, possibly with Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, aboard, White House aids and Secret Service men waited at Swampscott, Mass., for official word as to where to go to meet him and accompany him back to Washington.

In Boston, the President's train waited on a siding at South Station ready to take the official party, together with newspaper correspondents, to the landing place as soon as announced. Many of the correspondents believed Mr. Roosevelt would dock north of Boston, possibly at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard or Rockland, Maine.

Meanwhile, reporters and White House aids, who have been quartered for 10 days at the New Ocean House at Swampscott, Mass., continued to enjoy on the comfortable porches and sunny beach of the fashionable hotel the vacation which Mr. Roosevelt had said he planned to have for himself.

They interrupted this routine, however, to gather at 10 o'clock this morning in the big lobby of the hotel to listen to the radiocast of Clement R. Atlee, Lord Privy Seal, from London in which the first official word as to the President's whereabouts in five days was given out.

They heard the story of the President's conference with Mr. Churchill, which newspapermen seated in the lobby wished they could have covered, and the joint statement of peace aims.

Then word was given out there would be no movement to meet the President "for several hours," and the correspondents thereupon forgot the tenseness of the international situation in an ocean swim that may be their last before Mr. Roosevelt lands.

With the exact location of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference still unannounced, New Englanders could only speculate as to whether it was off this scenic coast, along which the President so often has cruised and near which at Campobello Island, New Brunswick, is located his summer home.

Nevertheless, the fact that the voyage began Aug. 3 at New London, Conn., and is due to terminate soon at a New England port, fixed the general locale of the momentous Anglo-American meeting near this section, which many believe to be in the forefront of defense production, of civilian defense preparations, and of voluntary contributions for relief of British air-raid victims.

Gas-Saving Drive to Switch To Large Commercial Users

Massachusetts, acclaimed yesterday in New York by Federal officials as the most progressive State in the East in the "gas" saving campaign, today forged ahead into the field of public conveyances—busses and taxis—in its effort to avoid "gasless Sundays" and rationing.

David H. Howie, Massachusetts Conservator, announced he would call into his office next Monday officials of every public livery concern which used gasoline and discuss greater economy in fuel usage.

The Boston Elevated Company revealed it had already begun a drive against idling bus motors which resulted in their using more than 7,000 fewer gallons of "gas" for 15,000 more miles of travel in June, 1941, as compared with June, 1940.

Meanwhile Representative John E. Fogarty (D) of Rhode Island declared in Washington that Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes is considering construction of special steel barges for transportation of oil to East coast ports.

Representative Fogarty, who proposed the move, said barges would be "the answer to an insufficient number of tankers."

He proposed that Administration officials reopen the Groton, Conn., iron works to construct the oil barges.

Representative Fogarty also disclosed that Mr. Ickes' office is considering removal of fast oil tankers from transatlantic lines and substitution of the slower vessels which now serve the East.

The exchange would not handicap deliveries to Great Britain, he said, because of the slowness of convoys, but it would ease the shortage on the seaboard by bringing more oil here in the same length of time.

Co-operation in the campaign to conserve "gas" came from two widely divergent sources today.

Auto Race Canceled

The Automobile Racing Club of America canceled its annual race through the streets of Alexandria Bay, N. Y. The colorful yearly affair has, since 1933, sent racing autos hurtling through specially closed-off streets at rates of 100 to 115 m. p. h. for the enjoyment of crowds sometimes as large as 25,000 persons.

Club members said it would be "in poor taste" to have the race this year when motorists are attempting to conserve fuel. Ten driver-owners had entered the competition, and at least five more were expected.

The United States Army also did its bit. Attacked yesterday by Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A Goodwin for wasteful use of the familiar yellow-brown trucks, the Army said it had already taken steps to conserve fuel.

Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commander of the First Corps Area, said he had informed Camp Edwards, from which district civilian complaints had come, to "take steps to control the operation of vehicles to the greatest possible extent consistent with the proper performance of prescribed missions."

Springfield's Mayor Roger Putnam, in a theatrical gesture, dramatized his City's "gas" saving program by bicycling to a radio station to make a speech on the "gas" shortage.

Yesterday, at a meeting with petroleum men in New York, Dr. John W. Frey, assistant to Mr. Ickes, praised Massachusetts' record in cutting 8 to 9 per cent last week while the rest of the seaboard was increasing its sales.

He said that if the rest of the East showed the same spirit, rationing might not be necessary.

"I would not be telling the truth," he added, however, "if I said we have not been exploring the possibility of rationing."

The seaboard record as a whole has shown a "more than normal" seasonal increase since the dawn to dusk curfew was introduced, he pointed out.

Dr. Frey, at the New York meeting, saw voluntary conservation as "the democratic way of doing things" and gave assurance that the "best brains" in the oil industry and in Washington were working on the problem.

British Seamen Visiting Boston Receive Bundles

Down among the cannon, shells, torpedoes, and what not of His Majesty's ship—but that's a secret. . . . Let us just say of a certain well-known capital shop now in Boston, tonight there also rest some 5,000 items of food and clothing donated by the new "Bundles for Bluejackets."

This group, a division of the older Bundles for Britain, is undertaking to supply sailors from visiting British warships with certain comforts and supplies outside the wartime allowances of the Royal Navy.

This afternoon some 1,500 crew members of this certain ship known only as SP11 were guests of the Bundles group in the Barn Theater on the estate of Mrs. Larz Anderson. There they spent a busy few hours packaging supplies of food which they are to take home with them to England. Packages included such rationed items as butter, meats, and sweets.

The boys also were given outfits of warm clothing, rain wear, and the usual deluge of knitted goods. In addition, those having children at home were given some 60 large cases of clothes for the little ones.

'Plum' for Remington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The War Department has awarded an $86,038,331 contract for operation of the Utah ordnance plant, Salt Lake City, to Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., an aid to Representative J. W. Robinson (D) of Utah said today.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness, not so cool tonight; lowest temperature near 60; Friday considerable cloudiness and warmer; gentle southwest winds tonight becoming moderate Friday.

Central New England on Saturday: Partly cloudy with occasional showers; little change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Considerable cloudiness and warmer with occasional light rain in the north portions tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Considerable cloudiness and warmer tonight and Friday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Gentle to moderate winds mostly south winds over the north portion and southeast or south over south portion; weather fair tonight; scattered to broken clouds Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle to moderate southwest winds tonight and Friday, becoming occasional fresh north of Portland Friday; broken clouds with good visibility tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	69	New Orleans	80	93
Chicago	59	70	New York	64	72
Denver	64	86	Norfolk	62	72
Kansas City	70	76	Philadelphia	62	75
Los Angeles	..	..	St. Louis	..	..
Miami	..	..	San Francisco	56	70
Minneapolis	62	..	Washington	..	..

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 14.
B—Maximum temperature for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:21 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Friday, 5:46 a. m.; height, 8.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:18 p. m.

Mexico Seen Firm Against Naziism

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"South of the Rio Grande"
Tenth in a series of 30 articles

MEXICO, D. F.—No thoughtful person can travel about among the people south of the Rio Grande without repeatedly asking: "Is Mexico going Nazi?" And the more he investigates the situation, the more emphatically he answers, "No."

In fact, the United States of Mexico seem to be more ardently anti-Nazi than some of our own United States. I believe there are more public manifestations of good will toward Hitler north of the Rio Grande than south of it. There is certainly more indifference.

I recently spent 30 hours in an automobile with four Texas truck drivers. During that time the radio was often turned on. But almost never to get news. Once, some news slipped in and my travel companions at once turned the radio knob, exclaiming, "Stop that bunkum!"

Hitlerism Main Issue

The Latin Nations, all the way from Texas to Panama seem to have a keener sense of reality than that. In practically every city I visited I noticed large crowds gathered in public squares listening to announcers of war news. Hitlerism is the burning issue in this part of the world. In most Central American states open endorsement of Hitler would not be permitted by the authorities and would be condemned by a majority of the people. In many places down here a person would become exceedingly unpopular if he gave Hitler as much support as many United States papers give him. This does not mean there are no Fascists or pro-Nazis. There are many such, especially in Mexico. And since great freedom exists here they are very active. Hitler has fanatical Mexican followers who work for him night and day. In the city of Vera Cruz I saw walls smeared with chalk swastikas along with such slogans as "Churchill will be smashed," "Hitler will conquer," "Hitler will win Mexico."

In Mexico City, also, I have seen posters with a decided Nazi appeal. One night I was given pro-Nazi leaflets on three or four different street corners by crusading anti-democratic youth. It is certain that a large and favorable field for Naziism exists in this country.

Different Approach

To understand the situation, one must keep in mind that Naziism takes many different forms in Mexico. That is the nature of Hitler's movement to dominate the world. It is characteristic of despots. Cortes used the same tactics here and they worked.

One aspect of the Nazi movement in Mexico is opposition to "Yankee Imperialism." This appeal often meets a ready response. Traditionally Mexicans feel toward us as we have traditionally felt toward the English. Mexican school bocks state that we robbed Mexico of more than half its territory. In addition, we are said to have been far from unselfish in exploiting Mexico's natural resources. Also, within comparatively recent times we have invaded Mexico. There is a statue in Vera Cruz honoring heroes who fought against us, as our statues honor Paul Revere and the Minutemen of Lexington. That traditional feeling is a favorable soil for Nazi agitation.

Influence of Spain

It must be remembered that Mexico has no major historical grievance against Germany and that Germany is very far away, so tends to seem harmless. The United States has given cause for very acute grievances and is very near. When Nazis talk of defending Mexico from the "northern colossus," some Mexicans give ear.

A very vital additional fact is that Spain exerts great influence upon a certain class of Mexicans, and Spain's official attitude is pro-Nazi. Mexico's old Spanish aristocracy is doing everything it can to help the cause of Hitler.

One agency through which they are working is the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church. These are by far the strongest ally Hitler has in the New World. They are working tirelessly to promote his cause.

The clericals of Mexico have very old grievances against democracy. For centuries they have fought every reform movement. The fight has been of the most vehement sort, with terrible violence on both sides. Eventually the church was completely dispossessed and disfranchised. It was driven from the field of education and most of its activities were curtailed. Now it is making a frantic effort to "come back." It is working hand in hand with Hitler, as the counter-revolution did in Spain.

Then, too, a large number of rich people in Mexico have been partially dispossessed by radical laws. It goes without saying that they are extremely bitter and would eagerly help Hitler in his fight against common people.

Politics Involved

Finally Mexico, as all lands, has many political "outs." The Nazis offer to help them get in. There are many Germans in Mexico, who actively encourage the "outs."

All these forces might combine to form a powerful anti-democratic, anti-United States movement. But so far they are little more than a potential danger. At the present moment the Mexican Government and the dynamic public opinion that dominates the Mexican Nation are anti-Nazi. They also appear to be pro-United States, with some notable exceptions.

This does not mean that Mexicans do not often criticise and ridicule Yankees. A Mexican actor can still get a good laugh out of an audience by making fun of us "Gringos." The mine of anti-"Gringoism" still contains profitable ore. But most Mexicans, even though they enjoy laughing at us, are with us in this struggle.

Because they see clearly what it means for the Americas. They see it more clearly than most of us in the United States. They are much closer to history than we are. They have suffered far more and their sufferings are more recent. They are still in the midst of their Revolutionary War. They are still fighting to free themselves from the Naziism of Cortes. So they are in an aggressive mood. All their famous recent statues, paintings, books are against the philosophy of totalitarianism. Their main political organizations are aggressively anti-Nazi.

Belief in Freedom

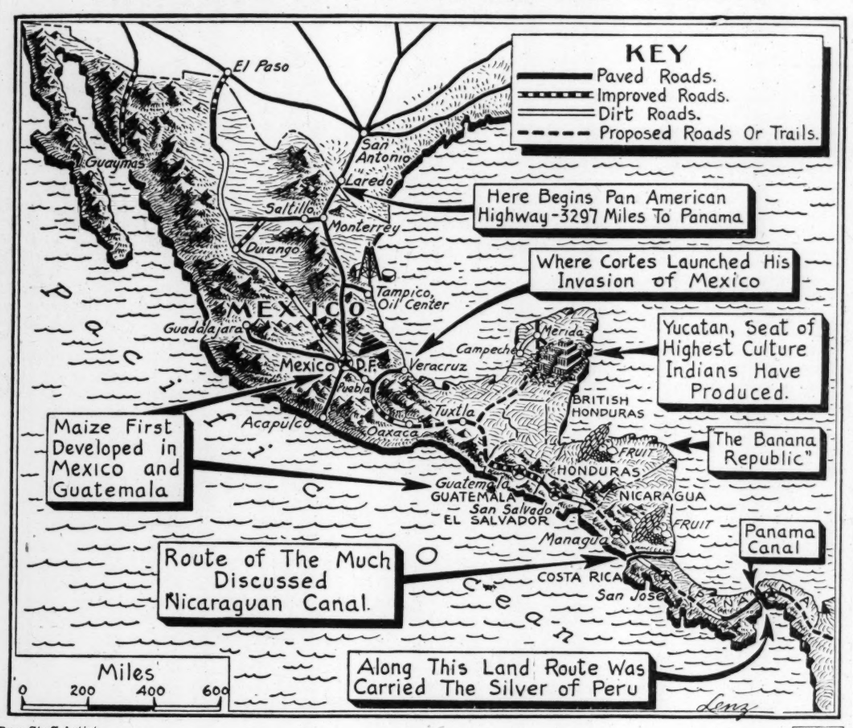
The dynamic elements of Mexico are still in a sort of Whitman and Lincoln mood. They believe in common men, in reforms, in freedom, in personal worth. They have not passed to the rather cynical or indifferent stage to which many North Americans have descended. They don't say "Oh, Yeah!" when told of causes. They don't seek escape by using such slogans as "foreign war." The thinkers know that this is not foreign, but simply a part of Mexico's own counter-revolution. They know Hitler is no more "foreign" than Cortes or Maximilian or than a thousand Europeans who have oppressed them and they clearly see that a Hitler triumph would bring utter disaster to Mexican progress. So those Mexicans who now control the country are unequivocally with the United States.

However, the whole situation depends on future developments. As a very wise Mexican told me, "We'll do what you do." If the United States should waver, reaction would immediately gain ground down here. If the appeasers, the compromisers, the timid, and the totalitarians should gain the upper hand in the United States, the Mexican counter-revolutionists would win power here and would immediately put their country into Hitler's camp against us. They are violently anti-Yankee and would invite Hitler's intervention, as they have repeatedly invited European control. It must be remembered that they were supporters of Maximilian against the United States. They have always placed class interests far above those of their country and of the New World.

On the other hand so long as the Americans north of the Rio Grande boldly carry the banner of democracy and freedom, the Mexican common people will carry a similar banner shoulder to shoulder with us.

The Tlaxcalan Indians showed Cortes the way into Mexico four centuries ago; if the United States stands firm, there will be no Tlaxcalans this time.

The Lands South of the Rio Grande



By a Staff Artist

The Route of an American Traveler

R. H. Markham's route was from Laredo through Mexico City, Veracruz, and Central America to Costa Rica. Most of these seven countries, which are inhabited by 28,000,000 persons, are high, pleasantly cool, splendidly picturesque, and fairly rich in resources.

Tips on Meeting Installment Obligations

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

"A Stitch in Time"
Tenth in a Series of 30 Articles

The matter of failing to meet bills or installments at the stipulated time involves considerations of which many a perfectly honest, usually prompt-paying man seems unhappily ignorant. The foremost of these is the critical importance of getting immediately in touch with your creditor the moment you find definitely that you cannot meet the payment on time. If you let the matter go, ashamed to face the creditor, he is going to jump to a highly unfortunate conclusion. He is going to believe that you are intentionally avoiding payment or else that you are in such financial distress that you are going to default on it permanently. He's simply afraid, unless he knows you intimately, that he's going to lose his money. And he is likely to act accordingly.

The situation is, of course, made infinitely worse if you ignore the polite reminder he mails you. If you do that, his worst suspicions are confirmed. You're just a dead beat. And he is practically on his way to his lawyer to haul you into court.

But how easy it is to avoid this mental reaction on the creditor's part! Go to him frankly before the due date and tell him the circumstances which will make it necessary for you to be late in meeting the payment. Tell him just when and how you expect to be able to take care of it. Unless he is a Scrooge or else himself needs the money badly, he will be favorably impressed with your frankness and will co-operate with you in handling the situation. Perhaps he will even have constructive suggestions to offer, in case you find yourself in a quandary.

Lay Your Cards

But in any event lay your cards on the table. To the extent that it is possible and sensible, tell your creditor the exact state of affairs. Particularly is this advisable if it shows your ability to meet the payment in the near future and to continue making other payments as they become due. The creditor who is fair-minded will appreciate and admire your frankness and will be far more likely to grant you the needed extension and to forbear from strenuous methods, than if you pursue a different course.

Remember, too, that most notes and installment contracts provide that in case of failure to make a given payment on time, the creditor may declare the entire balance payable.

If you find it necessary to borrow money on the security of furniture, your automobile, or other personal property of which you retain possession, you give the lender what is called a chattel mortgage. If you fail to repay, he can take possession of the furniture, the automobile, etc., and sell it to meet the amount due. If there is any balance left after the amount of the debt has been deducted from the proceeds of the sale (which there rarely is), you are entitled to it, but if the sale fails to meet the balance of indebtedness, you still owe the remainder.

A chattel mortgage prevents your lawfully removing the furniture from its location without the lender's permission. And in the case of an automobile, you can't take it out of the state without his permission. The reason for this is that the courts of your state, in which he has the right to enforce his claim against you and protect that claim with the security of your car, have no jurisdiction outside the state. So he loses his security during the time the car is out of the state. It may be criminally punishable to violate this rule.

Be On Your Guard

If, as a last resort, you have to borrow money from a pawnbroker, be sharply on your guard. Previous admonitions should be still more carefully heeded, especially those about reading all the terms governing the transaction, about legal interest and the various devices to double or treble it. Interest and other charges by pawnbrokers have been known to add up to more than the value of the goods pawned and to many times the total amount of the loan.

The farther down in the scale of lending agencies you find yourself compelled to go, the more certain you must be of the good character and repute of the company and its owners and managers and the more certain of your protection against anything fraudulent or tricky in the transaction. You cannot afford to be too proud to secure sound advice in a matter like this.

Particularly should you consult a good attorney or experienced businessman if you are threatened by a lending or collection agency with loss beyond the value of your security or with scandal or attack upon your good name and reputation. Some companies descend to pernicious and often illegal methods in trying to get not merely the lawful payments, but additional sums from the unfortunate debtor.

Don't try to meet the situation alone. You're almost sure to lose. With competent advice you will likely avoid serious consequences.

Fern Dell: Oasis in a City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Coming into Fern Dell on the western edge of Griffith Park in Los Angeles, one senses that he has found "a little spot of heaven."

As a matter of course we marvel at the construction of a great city. Mountains of buildings, the canyons of concrete, traffic systems, and schools. All this is expected, but when in a few minutes we can be in a completely different world, a place that seems to know nothing about man or concrete, but which, paradoxically, we know to have been completely man-made, then is a time for conjecture and wonder.

The strange thing about it is that we can live in a city for years, be within a few blocks of a lovely place like Fern Dell and never hear of it. Then, suddenly, we come upon it in all its verdant coolness.

This once-dry canyon is terraced by rock walls whose construction is hidden by a most luscious dripping growth of moss called Babies Tears.

This glen is not wider than the length of a comfortably sized living room and only 15 or 20 feet high. It meanders, sloping gently for just a quarter of a mile. The dirt path crosses and recrosses by means of rustic bridges the brook which gurgles quietly along its limpid way. Goldfish (one fellow is 18 inches long!) idle contentedly in pools where the brook hesitates now and then.

From where we sit on a bench whose arms and legs are made of the twisted limbs of small native trees and overhung by a large and crooked sycamore are plants of many varieties. The path is so winding at this point that we cannot see more than 20 feet from right to left and only upward to the dark blue sky. Yet, in this small area are ferns—maiden hairs, sword ferns, fern brake, tree ferns, chain ferns. Pteris Langifolia Tropics (the botanical name for a luxurious and apparently rare specimen of the fern family). South American lace fern, holly fern, and border fern, besides fuchsias, butterfly bushes, banana trees, "elephant's ears," all in lavish but orderly profusion. Standing up through and over all this low-growing vegetation, umbrella fashion, are the sycamores, oaks, and other large leafy trees, providing dense shade and retaining moisture so necessary for these succulent plants.

All is quiet. It is more than the absence of sound. It is a deep velvety peace, a living stillness—and only a few hundred feet away runs a busy city thoroughfare.

Rose Kennedy Gidley

Voice of Religion Grows in Hollywood

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—The voice of religion is finding more listeners among motion picture people in Hollywood than ever before, said the Rev. Daniel A. Poling.

Returning by plane from the film capital, where he talked with many screen stars, the President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union said he found many film stars and executives "serious and conscientious artists."

Dr. Poling was one of a committee of six clergymen, headed by Bishop James Freeman, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Washington, D. C., who aided in keeping the depiction of a Protestant clergyman's career authentic and natural in a forthcoming picture.

Technicians and sound men as well as actors and actresses were interviewed by Dr. Poling on their feeling toward religion, and he said he felt a marked change in the general attitude of many.

"I don't want to speak for any star or any Hollywood worker in particular," he assetred. "But I think I can speak for nearly all of them in saying that they believe we've come to a time when religion has the answer. If religion isn't the answer, there is no answer. That's the way Hollywood leans."

War Query Sent To U. S. Leaders

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Representative Stephen A. Day (R) of Illinois, said he had mailed ballots to "many thousands of American leaders" asking them to vote on the question whether the United States should enter the war or stay out.

The ballot, asking two categorical questions, reads: "The United States should (1) enter the war? (2) stay out of the war?" It provides no opportunity for the individual to qualify his answer.

"I am polling groups whose members would be the equivalent of a Who's Who in America," said Mr. Day. "I am not sure just how many ballots will be sent out, but it will be many thousands to American leaders in all parts of the Nation. I want the coverage to be numerous enough and so comprehensive that it will give a really valuable result."

Mr. Day, an advocate of aloofness from Europe, said in his letter he was not conducting the poll "because I have changed my views. They are the same as they were. I merely want to know how American leaders stand."

Chilean Deputies Summoned; Get Bill to Ban Nazi Groups

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies, called into extraordinary session last night, received early today a bill to outlaw Nazi organizations in Chile and heard at the same time an assertion that 95 per cent of the Nation's Army officers are pro-German in their sympathies.

Introduced by a Socialist Deputy, the proposed legislation not only would ban Nazi activities but would permit deportation of persons engaged therein.

The assertion that Chilean Army officers are largely pro-German was made by Deputy Jorge Gonzalez von Marees, chief of the Popular Socialist vanguard formerly known as the National Socialist Party, who said it was "absurd to combat the German regime."

He declared Chile would receive "many benefits" if Germany won the war.

Señor Gonzalez was reproved by a Conservative deputy, who called his statement "inconvenient."

Haiti Backs U. S.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 14 (AP)—Haiti discloses that it has rejected a German protest against the United States blacklist of Latin-American firms trading with the Axis.

Walter Kaempfe, German Chargé d'Affaires, had said in a note that the blacklist had stricken German commerce and encroached on the sovereignty of Haiti.

The Haitian Foreign Minister, Charles Fombrun, replied that "the Government of the United States has acted, under the circumstances, fully within its rights" and asserted that Haiti was the sole judge of its sovereignty.

Señor Fombrun's note ended with a statement that "any interference of the German Government in what the Haitian Government considers as an absolute right of free determination of the Republic of Haiti" would "not remain without influence on Haitian decisions at the time of the resumption of Haitian-German commercial relations" after the war.

Argentine Move

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 14 (AP) — Acting President Ramon Castillo said after a Cabinet meeting that it was agreed to promulgate laws recently passed by Congress to buy 15 ships belonging to belligerent countries and immobilized in Argentine ports, as well as to purchase armaments in the new $150,000,000 rearmament program.

Florida's Capital Invaded by Martins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—It's a daily show for Tallahassee residents and visitors to watch the thousands of purple martins swarming around the State Capital.

For several years, the migratory birds have returned to the big oaks in Tallahassee's downtown park and they defy all efforts to drive them away. As they swirl into their roosting places the evening sky is blackened. They begin circling over the city in late afternoon, and in the last few minutes of light, the chattering songsters swoop into the spreading branches of the big oaks.

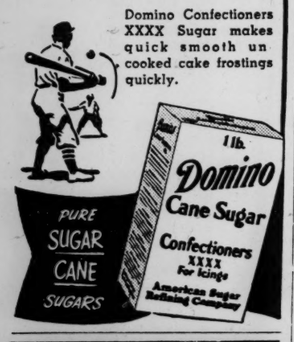
A firecracker barrage was set up against the birds by bellboys from a hotel fronting on the park. The popping merely kept the birds in the air a little longer. Then police stepped in and stopped the firecrackers because of a city ordinance prohibiting fireworks in the downtown area.

The martins remain in Florida's Capital a week or so, then their ranks gradually thin as flights take off for other places in the migration.

ACCORDING TO YOUR STANDARDS

R. B. DAVIS COMPANY
HOBOKEN, N. J.

GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR
A SURE HIT
Domino Confectioners XXXX Sugar makes quick smooth uncooked cake frostings quickly.



FOR DEFENSE AGAINST MOTHS

RATES "GRADE AA"

Holyrood-the Ancient Royal Palace at Edinburgh
(DATING FROM THE 15th CENTURY)
TYPICAL OF SCOTTISH ART AND BEAUTY

HOLYROOD knitwear

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Designed for Elegance and Style.

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INCLUDES: Double bed, private bathroom, radio—for 2 days and 1 night at the Dixie Hotel.
BREAKFAST or luncheon at the Dixie.
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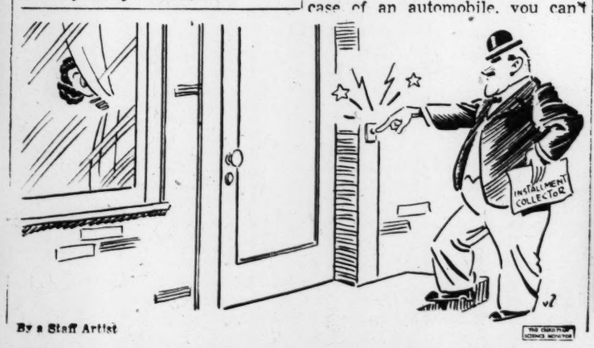
All Rooms with Private Bathroom & Radio

R & R STUFFED TOMATOES

R & R Boned Chicken, 1 cup celery, finely chopped, Salt, mayonnaise, olives, 6 firm tomatoes, skinned, chilled

Scoop centers of tomatoes and season with salt. Mix together chicken, celery and centers of the tomatoes cut small, with sufficient mayonnaise to moisten. Fill tomato shells. Top with mayonnaise, garnish with olives.

FREE Recipe booklet. Contains many fascinating recipes. Just mail post card to Dept. A, Richardson & Robbins, Dover, Delaware.



By a Staff Artist

Maine Steps Out Ahead of Its Idaho Rival in '41 Production of Potatoes

Chelsea Team Holds Vermont Dance 'Crown'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Vt., Aug. 14—The Vermont Folk Festival country dance contest yesterday saw 2,500 participating in one or another of the events, and Ed. Larkin's championship dance team from Chelsea successfully defended its title against the biggest competition in 10 years of these unique exhibitions. The American cup was won by Chelsea dancers for precise rendition of "Green Mountain Volunteers," an old Vermont dance.

The Chelsea dancers wearing colonial costumes, lost some of the limelight to West Newbury dancers when the quadrille team from that town won the cup offered by Gov. William H. Wills for the best square dance. Later in the program Charles Debois, the West Newburypromoter, won the special cup offered for the best exhibition of dance calling. Doering Answorth of St. Johnsbury, calling "Hull's Victory," was the only woman to compete, and judges gave her honorary mention. The Foreign cup went to Kents Corners for an English dance, and Danville Youngsters won the children's cup.

The Festival program continued today with the Arts and Crafts Fair and country dancing lessons for young people. Interest in tomorrow's program runs high with the news that Nellie Gill will be seen in one of the drama Festival plays. Nellie Gill, beginning in 1915, played old melodrama in nearly every town and village in Vermont with the troupe known as the Nell Gill Players managed by her husband, Bill Henry. Appearing in such plays as "Smiling Through," "The Old Homestead," and "Girl of the Golden West." The Nellie Gill Players toured Vermont for more than a week, and she was probably the best known stage personage ever to appear in the State. Her troupe stopped when she settled in Plainfield, but her interest in drama started the Plainfield Little Theater which is sponsoring the drama program of this Festival.

Friday evening Nellie Gill will appear again in the Hay Barn Theater at Goddard College. Craftsbury and Montpelier drama groups will also appear. The Craftsbury group has done many historical plays, and is headed by Mary Jean Simpson of Vermont University. The Montpelier group is a long established society with a large following.

Saturday will be sponsored by Orange and Washington Country Farm Bureaus, and the program will be a barbeque outing and field day designed to catch the spirit of the old Vermont barn raisings. The Arts and Crafts Fair has this year broken all records, and out-of-State visitors have been amazed at the variety and excellence of Green Mountain hand crafts.

British Ferry Pilot

Capt. D. N. C. Tufnell, left, of the British Royal Navy, boarding a plane at East Boston Airport yesterday for Montreal. Returning from Tokyo, where he served as Naval Attache to the Embassy, Captain Tufnell will now ferry American bombers to Britain. He is pictured here with Warren E. Smith of Northeast Airlines.

U. S. Defense Production Seen As Making Marked Progress

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A glance through a few of the Nation's periodicals reveals almost as much contradiction over the arithmetic of defense production as there is between the German and Russian versions of who slept last Kakisalmi, Staraya, or Bel Tserkov. It depends upon which periodical you read last whether you feel woeful or joyful over the rate at which airplanes, tanks, machine-guns and other implementia of the less gentle arts are flowing from the assembly line.

The current Reader's Digest has an article entitled, "What Would We Fight With?" condensed from the United States News. It flatly asserts: "After one full year of armament effort the United States has produced a volume of arms that Hitler's Europe can turn out in less than two months, England in little more than three. . . . Except for planes . . . weapons are flowing out of American factories today in a mere trickle. . . ."

Then, you turn to the latest defense summary as prepared by the conservative National Association of Manufacturers and released to the newspapers of July 7 and you are told: "Out of several hundred defense producing manufacturers in widespread areas, 81 per cent indicated they expected to deliver on time . . . As of May 31, total contracts let were put at $18,698,000,000, representing 54 per cent of all potential contracts authorized, the total of which was $34,805,000,000 . . . 33 per cent of all contracts let had been completed by May 31 . . . most of the incompleted contracts are scheduled for delivery upon the due dates."

Different Things

Of course, Reader's Digest and the National Association of Manufacturers are talking about two different things. One is relating our present production to the world situation. And that is entirely right because our war effort must be measured ultimately by that gauge The other is measuring our production against the domestic background. This, too, is quite proper; for American industry was heading one direction, suddenly it applied the brakes, and started off on a tangent. The rapidity with which it effected that change of direction is to indulge in understatement, encouraging.

But it is only when both aspects of the situation are considered that anything like perspective is obtained.

During the long years of peace the Army, through its industrial mobilization plan, studied industrial plants, drew up plans and specifications for an Army of 1,000,000 men. Whether plans for this equipment were realistic when compared with the war machines evolving at that time in Europe is not germane here. For, hardly had our defense effort begun than was the projected 1,000,000-man army set aside, and a 2,000,000-man army enlisted and drafted. This meant scrapping the carefully worked out plans and starting afresh.

To further complicate matters, the British Purchasing Mission was in the market, enjoying the full benefit of our M-Day plans and adding to the pressure for production. Then, just as industry was aiming its sights at a $12,000,000,000 domestic program, plus $4,000,000,000 in British orders, the American government virtually trebled its program and threw in $7,000,000,000 to boot for lend-lease.

Thus, the total allocated for war goods from June 1940 through June 1943 is $51,575,000,000—a big bite in any language.

Only Generalities

It's so big that only generalities apply, and generalities are subject to much distortion. You can, for instance, speak of the 18,000 airplanes we are building this year, and you can—if you want to add your mite to the wealth of mis-information that is bandied about concerning European airplane production—say that Hitler's Europe could produce 18,000 planes in less than two months.

But to have any basis of comparison you would have to break the production, on both sides, down into trainers, fighters, light, medium and heavy bombers. For a heavy bomber, as somebody remarked, bears about the same relationship to a trainer as a locomotive does to a bicycle. How many, and what type, is Hitler's Europe producing.

As a matter of fact, production of all these categories in the U. S. is sufficiently satisfactory to take the breath away from men close enough to the scene to observe the problems that have been surmounted.

Not the least of these problems was finding engines for the planes.

About one half that was answered in Hartford, Conn., where United Aircraft built plants, trained men, doubled, redoubled and then redoubled their output again. Similar feats can be pointed out in other lines. Take machine guns. Demands of the gangster trade notwithstanding, we made relatively few up to a year ago. Today, they turn out 1,500 a month in New Haven, 20,000 in Utica, New York; and in excess of 100,000 in Hartford. About 1,000 of these are the big 50 caliber, about 4,000 are the heavy 30 caliber.

These are examples. How does the whole picture stack up against Hitler's Europe?

Well, some of the same people who profess to know today and who are so impressed with German production, are the same ones who were proclaiming just before this second World War began that Hitler's Germany couldn't last in a war six months because they didn't have, and couldn't get, the materials. Maybe they are wrong again.

But this one this is undeniable: The United States today is incalculably nearer the goal of preparedness than it was a year ago; it is today incomparably better prepared than it was when it entered the war in 1918.

There are bottle-necks, no doubt; more and more of the total effort must be diverted to war goods production (the peak of production is not even contemplated before 1942), but the broad and general result so far has been so good they give a sound basis for discounting the various comparisons with "Hitler's Europe."

The United States has made good use of this year of grace given it by England, and, now Russia. And the pace daily quickens.

Maine Turnpike Authority Named

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 14 (AP)—Gov. Sumner Sewall has posted the appointments of four men to serve as members of the Maine Turnpike Authority.

The Authority was empowered to construct a turnpike from Kittery to Fort Kent on a location approved by the State Highway Commission, and to issue revenue bonds payable solely from tolls to pay construction costs.

Members named were State Representative Joseph T. Sayward of Kennebunk, sponsor of the legislation; Guy P. Gannett, Portland newspaper publisher; Charles W. Diggery of Sanford, and Paul C. Thurston of Bethel, former Democratic member of the State Highway Commission.

Foreign Export RequirementLifted

Exporters using the port of Boston, already burdened with many extra war requirements, breathed a bit easier today when word reached them from the Custom House that it was no longer necessary to file with customs officials a copy of the outward bill of lading for each shipment of merchandise laden at Boston for a foreign port.

Final MARKDOWNS

Some prices as much as

25 to 50% OFF

Intermediate markdowns have been taken in some cases.

Girls' Bathing Suits • Men's and Boys' Swim Trunks • Tennis Rackets • Golf Sets • Zipper Swim Suits • Baseball Gloves • Golf Balls • Slacks • Badminton Sets • and lots more

JAMES W. BRINE CO.

92 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON

ONE STORE ONLY—NEAR SOUTH STATION

N. E. Outlook For 7 P. C. Lag In Apple Crop

New England will have a "slightly larger" potato crop this year, with Maine stepping out well ahead of its Idaho rival, according to forecast today of the New England Crop Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Although Maine estimates a 45,360,000-bushel potato crop this year, over 44,055,000 bushels harvested in 1940, New England admits to a lag in apple production, with the prospects of a 7 per cent drop from last year's total.

The 1941 apple crop is estimated at 5,327,000 bushels. The fruit is described as clean and firm, showing little damage. Apple production for the United States as a whole is expected to be 10 per cent larger than in 1940, with a grand total of 125,568,000 bushels.

Maine's anticipated jump of 1,205,000 bushels in potato production this year comes despite a decrease in acreage of 3,000 acres, indicating that growing conditions in Aroostook County have been particularly favorable.

Idaho potato crop in 1940 was 32,860,000. This year, it is estimated at 28,560,000. The reason for the reduction is apparently in the report that the State expects to harvest only 112,000 acres this year in comparison with 124,000 in 1940.

Aid With Potatoes

ORONO, Maine, Aug. 14 (AP)—Educators work hand in hand with farmers in Maine's potato growing empire.

Houlton's schools will open Sept. 8, but Superintendent George J. Cumming said today that liberal time would be allowed for pupils desiring to work during the potato picking season, and that teachers would give them special assistance in make-up work.

With farms facing a labor shortage because of defense work, Smith C. McIntire, Secretary of the State Land Use Committee, said "this recognition by educational leaders of agriculture's needs for labor . . . is very gratifying."

Defense Radiocast Of Women's Role

The major role women are playing in national defense will be brought home to the public this evening during a coast-to-coast broadcast, "New England Speeds Defense," from the plant of the Firestone-Latex Company, Fall River, Mass.

This broadcast is part of a series conducted by the New England Office of Production Management, to make the people of America conscious of the effort the Government is engaged in to make the Nation strong and powerful in the face of the present crisis.

Albert M. Creighton, Co-ordinator of Defense for New England, will be the principal speaker, with Roger Firestone, director of the plan, giving a survey of the plant operation in discussion with Edward V. Hickey, New England Manager of OPM.

The broadcast will go over the airways at 8:30 o'clock and will originate through the facilities of station WAAB. Both the Colonial Network in New England and the coast-to-coast tieup of the Mutual System will carry the half-hour program.

Cryolite Cargo Reaches Boston

With 3,000 tons of cryolite in its hold, the Norwegian freighter Aun brought to Boston today not only what is said to be the first commercial cargo to reach here from Greenland, but also a product vital to one of the biggest defense industries of the United States, the aircraft concerns.

Cryolite is a material used in the refining of aluminum, and the world's largest source of supply is Greenland. In fact, the ore is its chief export, and virtually its only customers have been the Aluminum Company of America and the Aluminum Company of Canada.

Geologists describe it as a rare metal, used chiefly to recover aluminum from Bauxite ore. The white crystals of cryolite melt at comparatively low temperature, dissolving the bauxite into a molten mass. While the ore is in this condition, electric current is applied by means of electrodes, which precipitate the aluminum from the rough state for use in industry.

The Aun took on its cargo at Ivigtut, Greenland, and it is said that its voyage to Boston may be the forerunner of a regular service between the two ports.

Chelsea Near State Board Rule

Chelsea's newly boosted tax rate of $48.80—representing an increase of $4.40 for each $1,000 valuation — brings the Massachusetts City to within just 20 cents of the figure which would place it under control of a Board of State Commissioners.

By a Staff Photographer

They Laugh at Gas Shortage

When little Patricia Magoon, of Greenfield, N. H., wishes to view the beauties of the Granite State's countryside—or perhaps to go to the store for cookies or an ice-cream cone—she clambers into her "trunk on wheels." There, safely ensconced under the shade of overhanging canopy, and hitched on behind Daddy's bike, she travels streamlined in the grandest style imaginable. No hitchhiking for Patricia!

Small Firms' Lack of Defense Work Decried

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAREHAM, Mass., Aug. 14—Army and Navy discrimination against America's small business in the allocation of defense contracts is slowly "strangling" the United States' economic system, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts charged here last night.

Speaking before a meeting of the Rotary Club, the Minority House Leader said small tool manufacturers "all over the United States" are idle and "pleading for a chance" to aid the defense program.

Rather than deal with several concerns through sub-contracts and sub-sub-contracts, he asserted, the Army and Navy "bureaucrats" purchase defense goods from 16 per cent of America's corporations.

"There are scores and scores of smaller plants that could be doing national preparedness work in one form or another if the bureaucrats and the Army and Navy officials were determined to get the national preparedness program going ahead full speed," Representative Martin declared.

In this policy is involved not only delay and inefficiency but danger to "the very life" of America's small business and hence of its entire economic system, he charged.

"The easiest way to accomplish the destruction of all business in the United States," he said, "would be first to freeze out the small and the intermediate business, confine production to a few large businesses, and then take those over. . . .

"If I wanted to set up a dictatorship in the United States, or if I wanted to prepare this Nation for a reign of communistic anarchy and terrorism, the first thing I would plan to do would be to strangle the small business of America to death."

Representative Martin pointed out that in the last 25 years, governments have been "overturned and changed . . . by subtle attacks upon their economic system."

He said that not more than 25 per cent of the potential machine tool capacity is being utilized in the Chicago district.

Upon calling for bids on serge cloth for uniforms some time ago, he related, the Army first received 78 responses. It then stipulated that no bids offering to manufacture fewer than 25,000 yards would be considered, and received 36 replies. Still dissatisfied, the Army called a third time, he declared, specifying a minimum of 100,000 yards, and finally contracted with the lowest bidder, a very large concern.

In Britain, after two months of war, he said, 20,000 small businesses were forced to close and 20,000 more were "reported about to do so."

"We cannot let this happen in America," he said.

New Hampshire Contracts Prison Space in Vermont

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 14 (AP)—When women are sentenced to prison in New Hampshire from now on, they will go to Vermont to serve their terms.

Vermont Debt Cut $737,000 In Fiscal Year

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 14 (AP)—The State debt was decreased by $737,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, and totaled $7,807,031.90, Gov. William H. Wills reported today.

Total bond notes paid during the year amounted to $1,113,698.32, while bond notes assumed by legislative action on the Missisquoi Bridge totaled $376,698.32.

The report showed also an unappropriated surplus of $865,870.26 on June 30, including the Missisquoi Bay Bridge junior bonds of $150,000 for which the State actually is liable to itself, due to action by the 1941 Legislature in taking over outstanding liabilities of the Bridge Commission.

If this amount were deducted, the actual usable surplus would be reduced to $715,870.26, compared with $1,080,324.20 reported for the year ending June 30, 1940.

The report shows that total resources held by the State Treasurer were $4,461,807.18, including an $834,241.75 cash balance and $2,444,404.83 in temporary investments. Total receipts were $16,719,597.43, compared with $18,164,959.49 the previous year.

Lynn Man Starts 350 Saving U. S. Defense Stamps

As a defense stamp salesman for Uncle Sam, Angus R. Gillis of Lynn, Mass., probably has few equals.

It's all in the way you do it, says Mr. Gillis who is credited with starting more than 350 persons saving defense savings bonds. Mr. Gillis says that many of his "customers" own at least one paid-up bond and are on their way to paying up a second.

His method is simple and direct. He merely keeps a full supply of stamp books—each containing one 25 cent stamp—on hand. These he doles out at every opportunity as tips to bellhops, taxi drivers and waitresses.

Mr. Gillis even dropped one of the books into the collection box at the church of which he is a member. Now on each successive Sunday he adds another stamp in the interest of national defense.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Aug. 15

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.76 & 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 & 11.73mc). Monday through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13 or 11.73mc) Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Program

For Friday, August 15

11:30 a. m. — WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code (for Advanced Students and Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—News for French-Speaking Listeners in the West Indies. (15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program: News; Music; Special Brazilian Half-Hour.

WBOS (11.78mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Viennese Ensemble; Tune Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; closing stocks; WBOS Sport Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte: Will Bradley's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; U. S. Marine Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra; Ricardo's Rhapsodies.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl; Good Neighbors.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Irish Concert Hour. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"Calling the World"; Sir Frederick Whyte. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English: Music. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—William Holt: "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Starlight," Stanley Holloway. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music, Trio for Piano, Violin and Cello; Quartet for Piano, Violin, Viola and Cello. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

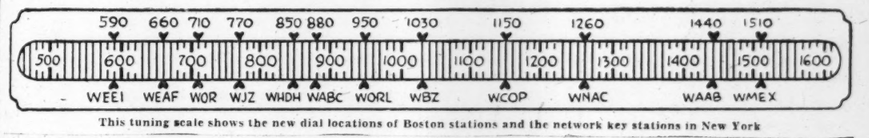
New Station

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week, Sept. 1-6, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-New York	Sports and music
3:15 Jan Peerce, songs	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Giants baseball game	Sports and music
3:30 News: Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves-New York	Sports and music
3:45 Advent'es in Science	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Giants baseball game	Sports and music
4:00 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Braves-New York	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 **"In Your Defense"**	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Giants baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 **"In Your Defense"**	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-New York	Consolaire
4:45 Burl Ives, songs	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Sifting the News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Melodie Caravan	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair News	Five Star News
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Mickey Albert's Orch.	"Who's News"
7:30 "Maudie's Diary":	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Wonderland Salute
7:45 dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	"Fireside Time"
8:00 Death Valley Days'	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	"Housewarming": va-	Wythe Williams	"Castles in the Air":
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	riety; B. Goodman's Or.	"Sky Over Britain"	"Sky Over Britain"
8:30 Syncopation Piece:	The Week in Industry	"The Other Mrs. Reeves":	**OPM Program: "N. E.	Civilian Defense Program
8:45 Elmer Davis	Maj. Clement R. Attlee	dramatic sketch	Speeds Defense"**	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
9:00 **Major Bowes**	Grant Park Concert	**Music Hall: Connie Bos-**	News Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 **Major Bowes**	Grant Park Concert	**well, Don Ameche, Jerry**	"Dixie Bombers"	cal Album"
9:30 **Major Bowes**	News Here and Abroad	**Lester, Music Maids;**	Alfred Wallenstein's Or-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 **Major Bowes**	Ted Steele's Orchestra	**Orchestra; Guests**	chestra	cal Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	**Montreal Symphony:**	**Rudy Vallee Show: John**	"Parade of the News":	Five Star News
10:15 Professor Quiz:	**E. MacMillan, conductor**	**Barrymore, guest**	dramatization	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 questions; answers	Ahead of the Headlines	**'Good Neighbors': drama**	"The Great Gunns"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News: Sports	Story dramas by Olmstead	**and music**	comedy skit	"I'm an American"
11:00 Weather: Music	News: Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; Music You	Local news; Weather	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Music": Michael	Want	Barry Winton's Orch.	Martyn Dele's Orchestra	"Day's End": music
11:45 Loring's Orchestra	Music You Want	Barry Winton's Orch.	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	"Day's End": news

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ	Musical Clock	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News	Musical Clock	
7:30 Musical Moments	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	Headline News	
7:45 News; weather	News; Weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton	
8:00 **The World Today**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange
8:45 Revue	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00 "Hits and Encores"	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	Network News	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 'Listen Ladies' with	Julia Blake, sketch	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Joan Adams	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	Choir Loft; organ	"Your Morning Pick-Up" orchestra
9:45 Hymn Recital	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	Concert Internationale	
10:00 K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Community Recreation
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Hum and Strum	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	"Hands Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Mary Lee Taylor"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Food Fair"	Prescott Presents	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Treat Time	Mildred W. Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin	B. S. Bercovici, news	Beauty Hints
11:15 "Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Ross Interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather: music	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	"Musical Roundup"	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Walter Blaufuss	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Homesteaders; Speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Woman in White	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Right to Happiness	What's on the Air	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Piano Impressions
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	Orchestra; Trio
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Fantasy in Melody	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Fantasy in Melody	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Jean Hoffman, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light"	"Valiant Lady": drama	"Don Artiste"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports Comments	News Service
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	Against the Storm"	Hits and Encores	Sports and Music
3:15 Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Telegraphic reports, St.	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Louis-Pittsburgh base-	Sports and Music
3:45 "Exploring Space"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	ball game	Sports and Music
4:00 Around the Hub	Fed. of Women's Clubs	Backstage Wife"	Telegraphic reports St.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Studio Program	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Louis1Pittsburgh base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Boy, Girl, Band	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones" sketch	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Boy, Girl, Band	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	St. Louis-Pittsburgh	Comic Page Club
5:00 Mary Marlin	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Baseball Game	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Bill Henry Calling	"Tropical Moods"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	V. F. W. Program
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports Comments	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Bridge to Yesterday"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	"The Shining Hour"
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Talk, "Radio Magic"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30 Job Hunter's Guests	U. S. Army Program	Concert Miniatures	"The Lone Ranger"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Camp Edwards pgm	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Russian Cathedral Choir
8:00 Claudia & David'	Jean Cavell, songs	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Double or Nothing"	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15 sketch	Jose Bethencourt's Orch.	**Graham; orchestra**	Walter Compton, m. c.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30 "Proudly We Hail":	'Death Valley Days':	**"Information Please?"**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45 guests: E. Davis	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
9:00 "Great Plays"	Vox Pop	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 "Great Plays"	Vox Pop	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Ren. el Jarman, Talk	cal Album"
9:30 Hollywood Pre-	News Here and Abroad	"Uncle Walter's Dog	New Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 miere: drama	Ted Steele's Novachords	House": variety	Mickey Albert's Orch.	cal Album"
10:00 **"Penthouse Party,"**	Romance and Rhythm	"Wings of Destiny"	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 **Ilka Chase, m. c.**	Romance and Rhythm	dramatic sketch	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 Latin-Amer. Conf.	First Piano Quartet	'Listen America': drama	"Quiz Bowl"; sports quiz	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News: Sports	Dramas by Olmstead	'Listen America': drama	"Quiz Bowl": sports quiz	"I'm an American"
11:00 Weather: Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Tony Hill's Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:30 Music": Sonny	Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	The McFarland Twins	"Day's End"
11:45 Dunham's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Al Kavelin's Orchestra	"Day's End": News

Gigantic Night Antiaircraft Spectacle Planned for Springfield Sept. 14

Child Speech Institute In Hub Next Week

If your child says "I with I wath a little fith a-thailing in the thee," you probably will be taking him by the hand next week up the steps and through the door of the Curry College in Boston to the Speech Correction Institute to find out how to overcome his speech difficulties. An he won't be made to feel queer or self-conscious about lisping, or inability to pronounce certain letters, or hesitating, or stuttering, for the wise heads of the Institute, which opens here next Monday, are famed for their success in corrective speech work.

The free clinic held daily is part of the intensive teaching done at the Institute and serves not only to help children having speech disorders, but to provide the students with cases for study.

Eminent Authorities

The annual Speech Correction Institute, which this year is held from Aug. 18-29, is conducted by Dr. Sara Stinchfield Hawk, eminent authority in speech correction, past President of the American Speech Correction Association, and Mrs. Edna Hill-Young, Principal of the Hill-Young School for training children with delayed and defective speech, in Los Angeles, Calif. Attending the Institute in Boston each year from many parts of the United States are teachers of speech, specialists in speech correction, teachers in schools for the deaf and the blind, and parents of children needing speech correction at home.

"Delayed or defective speech does not necessarily mean that a child is deficient or subnormal," Dr. Hawk declared. "There are many reasons, and when the right one is found, there is a way to correct the difficulty."

These two heads of the Institute urge parents to encourage children at home to talk slowly and clearly, and themselves to avoid nervous haste and extremely rapid speech in talking to the children. If the child hesitates, stutters, or talks excitedly and too rapidly, stop him quietly and sympathetically, and ask him to begin again. Distinctness of utterance, and self-assured speech are as surely a mark of good breeding as careful manners, it was pointed out. To the adult who has gone through life with some speech disorder they say: "Cultivate the habit of speaking under conditions of ease, give attention to your vowel sounds, speak slowly enough to avoid making unnecessary 'noises' and to avoid hesitation, jerkiness, and unequal rhythm."

Steps in Correction

Children brought to the clinic are given a special test to reveal their abilities and difficulties. Dr. Hawk or Mrs Hill-Young then talk quietly to them, until they are eager to help the students in the Institute through serving as "guinea pigs." Special correction exercises are then given them to work on at home or at the institution they come from, and a correction program is proposed to their parents.

Curry a co-educational college specializing in speech, platform art, and stage work, with both day and evening classes, has in addition to its winter term five summer groups—three in Boston, one in Asheville, N. C., and a workshop group affiliated with the New London Players, operating at the Barn Playhouse, New London, N. H.

Recently called to the presidency of the College is Dr. Donald Wilson Miller, formerly dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Suffolk University. Dr. Miller is a graduate of Colby, and of the George Peabody College for Teachers, and received his M.A. and his Ed.D from Harvard. Mrs. Imogen André remains with the school as Dean.

Official U. S. Navy

Hugh Wells Connelly
(Top) of Middletown, Conn., and

Patsy Capano
(Center) of Fall River, Mass., and

Prescott D. Farris
(Bottom) of Medford, Mass.

These three are among the Navy's new fliers who recently completed a month's preliminary flight training at the naval air station at Squantum, Mass.

Nursery Schools Must Stay Closed

Richard C. Evarts, Cambridge City Solicitor, notified the School Committee in that city today that four nursery schools they had ordered reopened must remain closed.

Basing his decision on one provision of the new statute concerning the authority of the Acting Mayor, Mr. Evarts declared the effect of the act was to freeze the city pay roll as it was at the time of the passage of the act which would necessitate additional appointments and subsequent increases in salary.

The committee had favored reopening the four schools closed by the WPA authorities and agreed to pay the four instructors needed. Three nursery schools remain in the city under Federal jurisdiction.

Hingham Bay Bridge Hearing

Proposed construction of a highway bridge across Hingham Bay will be placed before the public at a hearing in the Federal Building in Boston next Monday, Lieut. Col L. B. Gallagher, War Department engineer, has announced.

Plans submitted by the Commanding General of the First Corps Area at the Army Base, call for construction of a fixed bridge at Hull, from Hog Island to the mainland near the junction of Duck Lane and Spring Street, Hingham. The War Department invited all State and municipal officials whose interest may be affected particularly with a view to navigation, to attend the hearing.

No estimate of the cost of the bridge is as yet available at the War Department engineer's office in Boston.

Nation Urged To Preserve Toleration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALLS VILLAGE, Conn., Aug. 14—A campaign to preserve in times of stress "the quiescent toleration" which the United States practices in times of peace was advocated here Tuesday night by Wilber T. Snow of Wesleyan University.

Mr. Snow was one of four speakers at the Regional High School who discussed "Patriotism—Local, National, and International" and who, in more than one instance, envisaged a Federal world union, a United States of the world as mankind's hope.

The other speakers at the Housatonic Valley Conference meeting were Dr. Odell Shepard, Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut; Julius Wadsworth, formerly with the United States Foreign Service in Venezuela, Norway, Shanghai, and Danzig; and Senator Alfred Bingham of the Connecticut Legislature. The meeting was presided over by John McChesney, head of the Hotchkiss School English Department and Chairman of the Salisbury Forum, Salisbury, Conn.

The tone of the discussion—which was not without disagreements—illustrated Mr. Snow's contention that "democracy is a becoming, not a being. It is something not to be achieved, but to be sought. Finalities, ultimates are for dictatorships."

Mr. Snow, author of "Down East" and other verse, took picturesque exception to those who urge us to "make democracy dynamic." Later, Mr. Bingham took issue with Mr. Snow.

Danger of Extremes

As Mr. Snow interpreted the phrase, "making democracy dynamic" may lead to such occurrences as the Palmer "snooping" and raids of the last war and the recent trials in Oklahoma which, among others, sent a man and his wife to prison for 10 years for selling Marx's Capital." Such violent invasions of individual rights would not occur in peacetime and they indicate the dangers of our extremes, according to Mr. Snow.

Mr. Bingham construed the "dynamic" of democracy as the igniting spirit in the ideal of this country that "all men are created equal." He particularly called attention to the "all men" and noted that this could not be interpreted in any limited sense. Mr. Bingham, therefore, reasoned that the ideal of the United States is the ideal of a United States of the world. It was such an ideal that motivated this country in 1917 and which inspired President Wilson with the concept of the League of Nations.

"Sometimes we have been tempted to think the ideal false," said Mr. Bingham. "It was faulty, perhaps, but not false."

He went on to say that we must make democracy more dynamic if we are to cope with the dynamic dictatorships across the seas.

"Loyalty to America means to be loyal to the American ideal, in other words, the Christian ideal," said Mr. Bingham. "Love they neighbor as thyself. We are our brother's keeper. In the past eight years, we have learned a lot in this country about helping our brothers. We must develop a loyalty to all countries and men of all races and creeds. . . . We must work toward the establishment of a central, constitutional structure adequate to world government."

Members of Family

Mr. Bingham declared it essential that we do not limit our love to an immediate family or community but that we regard as our neighbors all members of the human family."

The session last evening concerned the present status of natural science and its hopes for the future. The conference will conclude Aug. 15 with an afternoon and an evening meeting both devoted to aspects of inter-American relations. The Friday evening meeting will feature the playing of Latin-American music by the Gordon String Quartet.

John J. O'Neill, President of the National Association of Science Writers, Natural Science Editor of the New York Herald-Tribune, and co-winner of the 1937 Pulitzer Prize in journalism, asserted that the European war was "totally unnecessary" and "a game of power politics."

He said natural scientists recently had discovered the method of releasing energy from the uranium atom, and asserted that a 10-pound bomb of uranium 235 "would blast a hole 25 miles in diameter and more than a mile deep, and would wreck every structure within 100 miles."

"Can we trust our politicians and war makers with a weapon like that?" he asked. "The answer is, no. Nevertheless our politicians have taken over control of the scientists who have been working on the application and control of this discovery and are driving them to develop it for war uses.

"They have clapped a censorship on the laboratories where this work is being done and no scientist dares to discuss what he is doing."

Mr. O'Neill and Bruce Bliven, Editor of the New Republic, spoke on the topic, "Can [Natural] Science Save Civilization," and both, asserting that it could, if intelligently directed, charged that it was now being misused for destructive purposes.

Hub Official Responds To Call for Books

An appeal from United States Marines in Iceland for magazines newspapers and books from home met with prompt response today from City Treasurer James J. McCarthy, to whom the plea was addressed.

It came from a Bostonian, Col W. J. Worton of Hollingsworth Street, Mattapan, now stationed with the Marines in Iceland, in a personal letter to Mr. McCarthy.

"I am taking the liberty as a Boston boy," wrote Colonel Worton, "of asking you and Mayor Tobin to see if you could gather up such magazines and newspapers as people ordinarily would dispose of to the wastebasket, and ask if they could be shipped to me here for the use of my command.

"I assure you they will be deeply appreciated by the Marines who have carried our flag to this far-flung outpost. . . ."

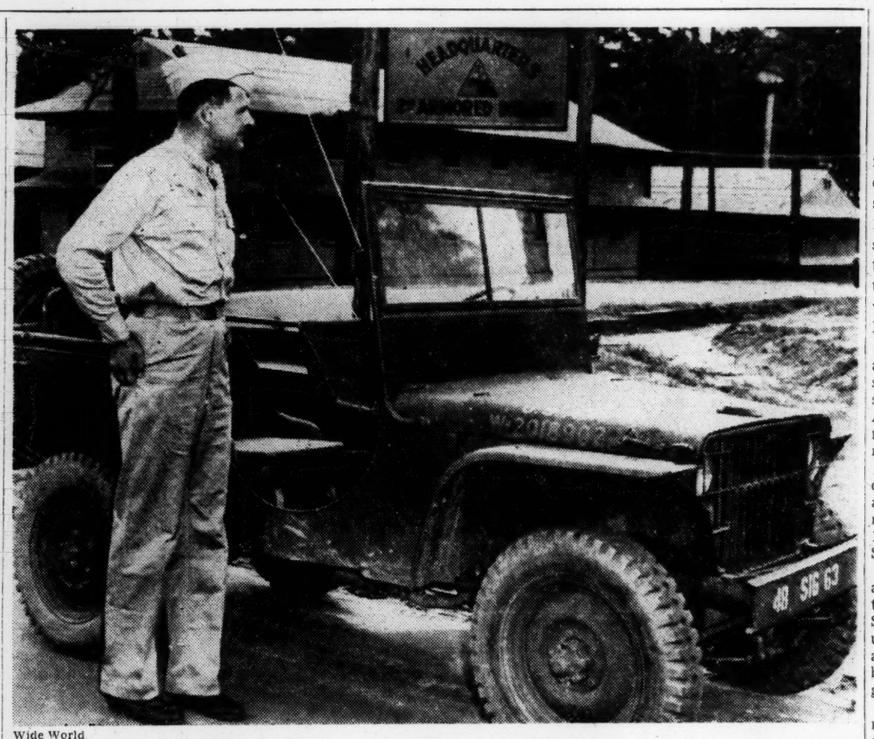
Mr. McCarthy, in making the letter public and inviting donations of old newspapers, books and magazines, announced that all contributions of this kind may be brought to the City Treasurer's Office at City Hall.

He is also writing to the Sugar Bowl Committee in New Orleans he said, to ask for donations from that city also, since Colonel Worton mentioned that a number of his men hail from there.

Ward Takes Out Papers As School Board Aspirant

City Councilor Michael J. Ward of Allston today filed application for nomination papers at Boston City Hall for his candidacy for the Boston School Committee.

Two members of the five-man School Board will be chosen at the municipal election next November. The terms of Committeemen Frederick R. Sullivan and Joseph Lee, Jr., expire this year.



Wide World

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Inspects 'Jeep'

The Massachusetts Senator, who is a reserve Army captain, poses beside a "jeep," a car that gets soldiers places in a hurry, at Fort Benning, Ga. He is serving there with troops of the Second Armored Brigade.

Light for Rural Connecticut Offered at Moderate Rates

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 14—Light and power for all but the most isolated homes and farms far back in the Connecticut hills is just around the corner. A measure adopted quietly by the General Assembly, and being put into effect now by the Public Utilities Commission, means extensions of electric lines on every road where there are customers willing to pay a reasonable rate for current.

Under the new law utility companies must extend their lines wherever there are two customers to the mile willing to buy, together, $13.50 worth of current in a month. This is considerably less than the utility companies have charged before. It may even be less than the cost of the extension, but the Assembly took that into account.

If the companies lose money on their new lines, they will be expected to spread the loss over the bills they charge their older customers. The Assembly wanted the lines extended, whether they paid for themselves or not.

This week the Connecticut Light & Power Company, which serves most of the rural territory in the State, started a survey of potential customers in two-to-the-mile areas. The Connecticut Power Company, serving a rural area in the central part of Connecticut, began erecting poles and stringing wire to a section of New Hartford.

The Public Utilities Commission has ordered the construction of more than a thousand miles of rural line, 790 miles in the territory of the C. L. & P. alone. Connecticut Power has 103 miles to build, the Litchfield Electric Light & Power Company 53, and other companies shorter extensions. Eleven of the 14 utilities, private and public, in the State, are affected by the orders of the Commission.

Plenty of Work

The Public Utilities Commission, itself, is news these days. Gov. Robert A. Hurley had the opportunity to appoint two out of the three Commissioners. He named two Commissioners sympathetic to his own liberal ideas of utility law administration.

The other day the Commission reopened a New Haven decision increasing water rents for consumers. Even the Commission's attorney, a full-time employee, testified that he had always felt the decision of the old Commission was illegal because rent payers had been given no opportunity to state their case.

Air Base Viewed

The Army Air Corps has come to Connecticut. A contingent of 227 men of the 30th Air Base Group arrived this week at the new $4,500,000 Windsor Locks airport, and soon there will be more.

The Air Corps opened the base to newsmen, let them take pictures, gave them luncheon, told them this would be their last chance.

Soon the 1,800-acre airport, converted from shade tobacco fields, will be "closed down." A fence is being built around it. Visitors will need military passes in the future.

Valley Heritage

Citizens of the Housatonic Valley, reaching into the foothills of the Berkshires in northwestern Connecticut, want their corner of the State "saved." A Housatonic Valley Conference at Falls Village, attended by several hundred residents of the Litchfield hill country, developed into an indignation meeting against public utility companies which have developed some of the valley's power resources in the past and which might some day develop more.

Lieut. Gov. Odell Shepard, keynoting the conference, declared that the damming of the Housatonic "destroyed a portion of your heritage and mine, just as wantonly, just as arrogantly, and just as permanently as a German bomb could have done."

The conference adopted a resolution calling on Governor Hurley to name a commission to study the valley and insure perpetuation of "pleasant living" there.

Forest Conservation in India Becomes Live National Issue

Foreign Trade Flashes

Natives of India are to be instructed in forest conservation, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the Boston Office of the United States Department of Commerce.

Plans are being made by the Government of India to educate rural population in the fundamentals of forest conservation, and the necessity of complying with the country's forest laws. To this end, a new post has been established to be known as Forest Propaganda Officer.

The officer will serve two years, touring Burma and other selected sections of India, visiting gatherings of natives at agricultural shows, pagoda festivals and similar functions.

Exhibits will be planned, lectures delivered, literature distributed on various forest topics, short stories drafted, and special films made, all as a part of the conservation program.

Australian Aluminum

Sheet aluminum may be produced in Australia. At least consideration is being given to possible establishment of a sheet aluminum industry. Possible utilization of Australian deposits of bauxite is also being investigated.

Shanghai Living Costlier

Cost of living for foreign workers in Shanghai has been advancing steadily during the current year. Latest figures available cover the month of May. In that month the consolidated index for this class of residents stood at 249.89, an increase of about 38 per cent as compared with December, 1940. October, 1939, was taken to equal 100 for statistical comparisons.

New Panama Phone

Communication between Panama and the United States has been improved through placing in operation of a direct radio telephone circuit by the Tropical Radio Telegraph Company. The channel, between Panama and New York, takes the place of the Miami circuit, and is expected to reduce the price of calls as well as improve the quality of the service.

Brazil Citrus Crisis

Elimination of European markets as a result of the war, has brought about a crisis in Brazil's citrus industry, centered in Sao Paulo. Exports of citrus fruits from Santos during 1940 dropped to 780,000 boxes, from 2,394,393 boxes exported in 1939. In the latter year more than half the exports were shipped to Great Britain, most of the remainder going to countries now affected by the blockade. It is hoped that this year Canada may buy as much as 100,000 boxes and a few shipments may be made to Argentina. The current crop in the State is estimated at 2,500,000 boxes, and the Brazilian market available for the Sao Paulo product is not believed to be more than 1,000,000 boxes.

Ohio Launches Trawlers For Boston Fleet

Two of the four new diesel trawlers building for the 40-Fathom fleet of Boston, at the Cleveland and Lorain, Ohio, Yards of the American Ship Building Company, are being launched today.

J. Lawrence Alphen, President of the General Seafoods Company of Boston, and a contingent of other officials of that company and its 40-Fathom Company affiliate reached Cleveland today to attend the launchings.

Mrs. Tylee Lyon, a packaging line worker in the Battle Creek Plant of General Foods since 1923, is the sponsor for the new trawler Drift, at the Lorain Yard, while Mrs. Walter Salen, wife of a riveter employed in the Cleveland Shipyard, is sponsor for the trawler Surge at the Cleveland Yard. The launchings are two hours apart.

The remaining two trawlers will be launched later this month, it is expected, and all four are to sail for Boston, via the St. Lawrence River before ice closes that river to navigation. They are expected to engage in fishing operations by the end of the year.

1,000 Delinquents In Mass. 'Excises'

Automobile in Massachusetts may have increased seven per cent in number this year, but there are at least 1,000 of them on which excise taxes have not been paid, according to reports in the office of the Registry of Motor Vehicles today.

Automobile registrations in Massachusetts totaled 923,275 on July 31, approximately 60,000 more than last year, says Registrar Frank A. Goodwin. This is also more than 18,000 ahead of the total registration for 1940, he says.

Meanwhile, officials of two Bay State communities report delinquencies numbering 1,167 in the payment of automobile excise taxes. Springfield has 790; Taunton, 377. The delinquents will be sent predated registration revocations, effective in 30 days unless the taxes are paid, officials in both cities say.

Revenue from registration of automobiles for the eight months ending July 31, totaled $6,659,301, more than half a million dollars ahead of revenue collected during a similar period a year ago, Mr. Goodwin announced.

The money collected by the Registry represented fees from licenses, registrations, and examinations. The fees collected during July, alone, amounted to $533,832, as compared with $496,767 in the same month a year ago.

Somerville Plan For 'El' Snagged

The Boston Elevated Railway today notified Somerville Aldermen that installation costs of an escalator at the Sullivan Square Terminal in Charlestown and routing buses and proposed trackless trolleys to the upper level would be prohibitive.

According to Edward L. Dana, general manager of the railway, the escalator would cost $92,000 installed, and renovations to allow vehicles to use the upper level would cost an additional $182,000.

Requests of the Aldermen were made during recent discussions on the application of the Elevated to operate trackless trolleys in Somerville. If the latter were installed, passengers arriving at the terminal would be forced to walk up stairways or the ramp to board trains for Boston.

New England Contracts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The War Department has announced award of the following contracts:

American Bleached Goods Company, Saylesville, R. I., 2,635,000 yards of wind resistant cotton cloth, $1,277,374; Charles A. Eaton Company, Brockton, Mass., 150,000 pairs of service shoes, $520,580.

198th Regiment to Take Part With Full Army Equipment

A night aerial attack spectacle involving dive bombers, anti aircraft and machine guns, giant searchlights, and 1,300 men of the 198th Anti Aircraft Regiment, is scheduled as a leading feature of the National Defense Exposition at the Eastern States Exposition which will open in Springfield, Mass. on Sept 14.

Indorsed by President Roosevelt as a good way to "tell the defense story," the show is now taking shape with co-operation of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, ordnance, quartermaster and procurement branches.

The 198th Regiment, with headquarters at Boston, has been assigned with full motorized equipment to spend the week of Sept 14 to 20 on the grounds of the Springfield exposition.

The entire three-and-one-half acre Industrial Arts Building on the exposition grounds in West Springfield has been reserved for use of defense industries exhibits, and additional defense exhibits will be located elsewhere on the grounds.

A night raid show similar to the model "blitzkrieg" which defense authorities are planning was staged recently in Aldershot, England, and is said to have been witnessed by over 4,000,000 persons in 10 nights.

More Flyers—All previous records for applicants for Army aviation cadet training were broken during July when 1,265 men took physical examinations, Lieut. Col. John R. Rice, First Corps Area Recruiting Officer, announced today. A total of 587 met physical standards. Another 567 failed. The remaining 131 were tentatively accepted pending correction of minor physical defects. Of the grand total, 404 came from Massachusetts.

To Repel "Invader"—About 18,000 soldiers of the 26th (Yankee) Division, stationed at Camp Edwards, were on the march today to meet an "enemy" that has theoretically landed along the coast near Newport, R. I., and Cape Cod, and is said to be pushing inland.

Members of the Division took up positions north of Cape Cod Canal and Buttermilk Bay to operate as a left flank for the Sixth Division in efforts to repel the "invaders." The 101st Cavalry is patrolling roads south of the Canal.

New Draft Call — Twenty - two Negroes will be inducted into the U. S. Army on Sept. 10 and 11 under Call number 17, issued by Massachusetts Selective Service headquarters today.

Fourteen of the men will come from Boston Local Board 22. One man each will come from Boston Boards 17 and 26, Cambridge Board 46, Fairhaven Board 60, Worcester Board 166, Nantucket Board 172, North Adams Board 115, and West Springfield Board 158.

Ferry Airport—Plans moved forward today for development of a new air base at Houlton, Maine, for ferrying warplanes to Britain, following action of the town citizenry yesterday in voting to sell their municipal airport to the Federal Government for $1.

Under terms of the agreement, the Aroostook County community would be given an option for re-purchase of the 296-acre site within 90 days after the Secretary of War had declared the airport was no longer needed.

Shoes for Soldiers—A $170,200 contract for 37,000 pairs of Army shoes has been awarded to the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton, it was announced at the Boston Army Base today.

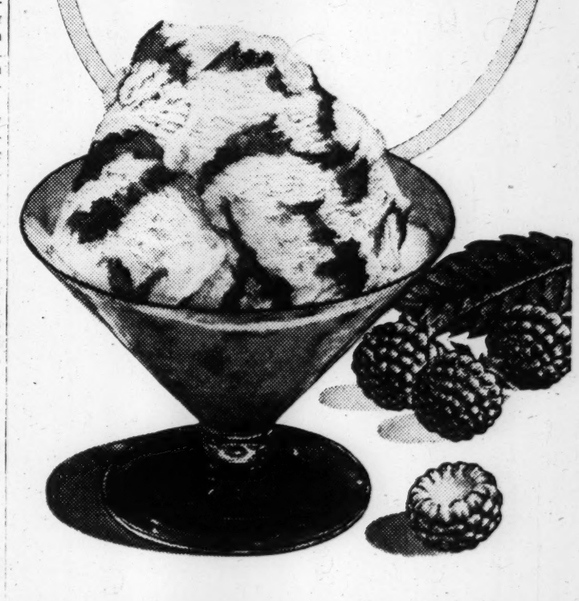
Two Axis Vessels Back at E. Boston

Two Axis partners—the German tanker Pauline Friederich, and the Italian freighter Dino—that were tied up side by side for many months at the Hodge Boiler Works, East Boston, are today together once more at the Atlantic Works, East Boston.

After seizure March 30, Uncle Sam finally separated the partners, sending the Nazi craft to a repair yard at East Boston. The Dino was left at the berth it held so long until, after being allocated to the United States Lines for operation under the Panamanian flag, probably overseas, it was finally decided to prepare the craft for active sea duty. Then the Dino was moved over to the same yard where the German vessel was located.

About 10 days are expected to be required to fit the Dino for service, at a cost of $7,000. The Nazi craft is still being repaired, due to extensive sabotage damage to engines and equipment.

The Talk OF THE TOWN!



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Australia 'Arsenal' in East For Empire and All Allies

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 (AP) —Australia has become the arsenal of all operations of the British, Dutch and other Allies in the Orient, Sir Walter Carpenter of Sydney, Australia, one of the largest shipowners in the eastern hemisphere, said on a visit here.

He said the present world situation constituted Australia's opportunity to become a manufacturing region, using its natural resources in supplying demands for processed products.

"Never again will Australia depend on the outside world," said Sir Walter. "Australia is becoming a self-sustaining Commonwealth of the first order. We have plenty of coal and iron here. We are producing steel at one-half the cost of production in England, and we are entering upon an era of mass production."

Australian Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — One thousand Australian-made airplanes will be in the air by the end of October, Minister for Aircraft Production Senator John William Leckie says.

The Minister refused to itemize the types included in the 1,000 machines, but he did point out that the first batch of Australian-made Bristol Beaufort torpedo-bombers was expected to be ready in October.

Another batch, he added, should be on the production lines before the end of the year.

Engine production has been stepped up steadily, and, from January, old and new factories will be working up to capacity production. By January, 1942, it is expected that the output will be more than sufficient to equip new Beauforts and to provide replacements.

While Australian workmen are busily building new planes, Australian airmen overseas are playing their part at the front. In eight months' fighting in North Africa and Syria, Australian pilots were credited with having destroyed 195 enemy aircraft estimated to have been worth £1,500,000. One squadron sent to the Middle East—destroyed 85 enemy aircraft and damaged or destroyed another 82.

Of that squadron's bag 54 were shot down in Libya and 31 in Syria. Minister for Air John McEwen also claims for the squadron 135 motor transports, two tanks, three trains and a number of munition dumps, hangars and other airdrome buildings.

There is here today a growing feeling that Australia is now in an incomparably stronger position to defend herself than at any other period in her history. Voicing this generally held belief, Federal Treasurer Arthur William Fadden has declared that Australia is now one of the world's most important air training centers.

"A network of operational stations, from which Australia can resist attack from any point, has been established," he said. "Long-range airplanes are patrolling the seas and protecting convoys. Moreover, Dominion-trained airmen, a large percentage of them Australians, are disembarking at the theaters of war in numbers that will guarantee expansion of the air offensive to record proportions. It is a magnificent tribute to Australian youth to know that 194,000 have applied to join the Royal Australian Air Force."

King Completes 3-Day Visit To Royal Home Fleet

LONDON, Aug 14 (AP)—King George has just completed a three-day visit by plane to the British Home Fleet, which is on active duty in northern waters, it was disclosed today.

With the flagship King George V, named for his father, as his headquarters, the King visited aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers which have participated in recent action.

On his last day he inspected a former American destroyer.

During the entire visit, every ship was on "short notice"—ready to engage hostile forces at any time.

Fleet Commander John C. Tovey was knighted and invested with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Order of The Bath in a ceremony in the Admiral's cabin. Seven officers and 15 men also were decorated.

The King flew to the fleet inspection in a Lockheed Hudson plane piloted by Wing Commander E. H. Fielden and escorted by fighters.

Each morning he went in the Admiral's barge to inspect various fleet units, and also went thoroughly over the King George V.

In below-deck inspection, despite glaring electric lights, the Navy preserved tradition by having a Master-at-Arms precede the King with a lighted candle, as was done in Nelson's day.

How U. S. and Canada Co-operate in Air Defenses

Broad pattern of joint efforts discernible in strategic Northwest area of Dominion.

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor who has been flying over Canada to study its air training and air defenses

WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory, Aug. 14—The broad pattern of Canadian-American air defense co-operation today may be best observed in operation here.

Atop a 300-foot bluff back of this town, famed transfer point of the Canadian Northwest, stands a nearly completed air field that will be the last word not only in dimensions but in air service facilities. It is one of the most strategically located fields in the chain of five being rushed to completion by the Dominion's Department of Transport. The string of fields is part of the defenses being constructed under the joint Canadian-American defense plan.

This chain of five fields is a vital air link between the United States and Alaska. It is the string over which replacements in planes and material would be transported and communication with the United States maintained should Alaska ever have to be defended. For most of the way this "inside route" through the Canadian Northwest lies along a broad intervale between the Mackenzie and Coastal Mountain ranges. Much of the way along its 1,00-mile course it may be flown "contact," or within sight of the ground.

Only U. S. Planes Now

Along portions of this chain of fields the long- and medium-range planes of the United States Army Air Corps are now moving in practice flights. When all the fields are completed the shorter-range pursuits and interceptors will be able to make the journey to Alaska without the necessity of putting in extra fuel tanks. In time the yellow craft of the Royal Canadian Air Force will be seen at the various bases. At the moment, however, only American planes, of a Nation technically at peace, use the partially completed fields of a belligerent Nation.

To complete the Canadian-Alaskan chain the American Civil Aeronautics Board is rushing the construction of three Alaskan fields to bring planes in safety to Ladd Field in Fairbanks. There the American planes will move out to various stations in Alaska over a set of airways and airports which the Territory is building. These three fields which are southeast of Fairbanks are Boundary, near Tetlin; Tanana Crossing on the Tanana River; and Big Delta at the confluence of the Tanana and Delta Rivers.

But of all these fields in the Canadian-American group the Whitehorse airport is unquestionably the most important. If it were pinched off by an invader its loss would imperil the whole chain of airports. It guards the "back door" route to Alaska and the "front door" route to Yukon. Up over the railroad from Skagway are carried the important supplies of fuel, materials and food which made this field one of the comparatively easier airports to construct. And easier to continue operation because of the railroad.

The co-operation of the two nations is often visible, sometimes invisible. Practically daily the visible co-operation is discerned by the twin-engined bombing planes which drop in at Whitehorse sometimes from Juneau, sometimes from Anchorage or Fairbanks or northbound from Prince George or Seattle. The Americans load up with gasoline, often calling from their beds the refueling crews, who have been busy all day on the airport. For they must "gas up" to prevent dangerous condensation occurring in the empty tanks

And when the pilots in their light khaki come trooping down to Whitehorse's principal restaurant it isn't unusual for the friendly waitresses to start humming, "God Bless America." The jest is far from unfriendly because the pilots from the State are mighty welcome in Whitehorse. They mean, in more ways than one, that America is "on the job."

The invisible co-operation comes through the radio communications. While at the airport we heard ground-to-plane conversation between a four-engined "Flying Fortress" sailing along at 26,000 feet on a course between Fairbanks and Sacramento. Smaller medium-range groups often go over using the radio link as a check for their flights.

Even in the commercial side the Canadian-American co-operation is evident. Pan American Airways, the sole American company using the field, and Yukon Southern Air Transport, the Canadian company which operates over the long diagonal from Edmonton to Whitehorse, co-ordinate their schedules during the week, each running on alternate days. They both use each other's radio communications also. Being an American company Pan American is not permitted to have Canadian radio wave lengths. Hence, it did the next best thing: built the facilities and handed them over to the Canadian operators for joint use.

Down at the docks on the river's edge where passengers and freight transfer from the railroad to the boats bound down the river for Dawson one can see freight cars loaded with drums of high octane aviation gasoline. These have come up on the railroad from the storage farm in Skagway where the tankers from Seattle unload.

This fuel is delivered tax free to American military plane. But the local citizens still have to pay 60 cents and upward a gallon, dock price, for their own automobile fuel.

One can look out of the hotel window here at 10:30 p. m., just as the long Arctic summer day has drawn to a close, and see the lights of trucks grinding up the new road which has been carved out of the bluff to the field. Now they are hauling bituminous cement for the hard surface of the runways. Underneath that is a "stabilizer" course of six inches of mixed gravel, sand and clay which sits on top of the base glacier Whitehorse sand which was graded to provide the field's level.

6,000 Feet Long

By the end of this week A. C. "Archie" McEachern, resident engineer of the Department of Transport, expects the "black top" will be finished and the runways will then become available for planes. At present planes take off in the graded field area alongside the runway.

The main runway at Whitehorse is a cleared area 6,000 feet long and 500 feet wide in which is the paved section, 4,500 feet long and 250 feet wide. This is suitable to accommodate the wing spread of very large planes. Since Whitehorse is fortunately situation between two mountain ranges which channel the wind across the airport the field does not have the problim of multiple runways. Still a 3,500 foot graded cross runway, unpaved, is being put in for the occasional landings and take-offs which are made in its directions.

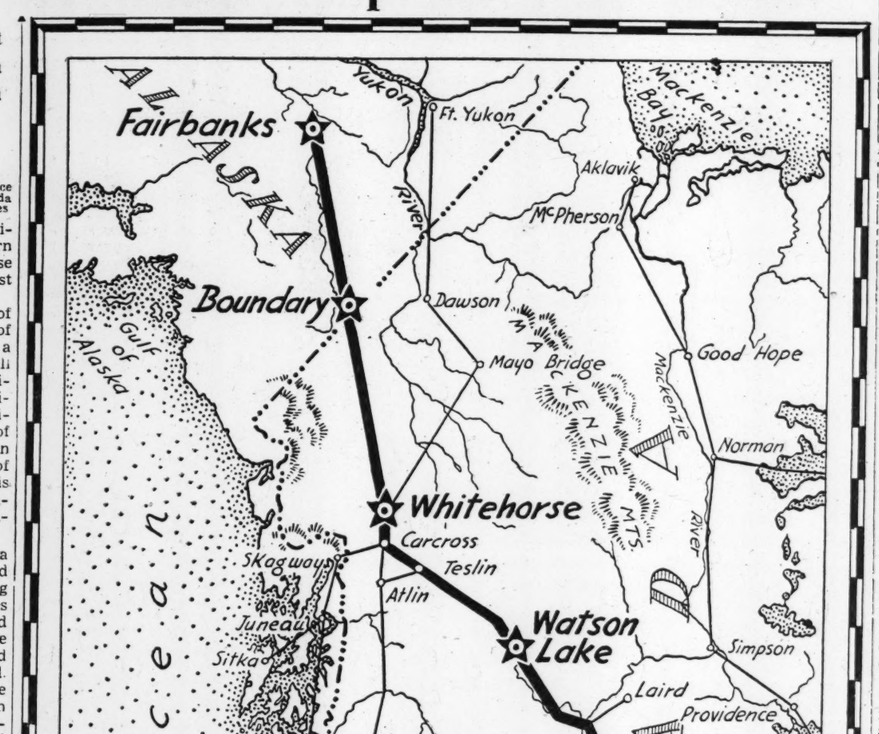
All the buildings at the edge of the old airport up on the bluff, one of the oldest in the Northwest, have been moved back to the edge of the new field. By the end of the year, Mr. McEachern said, these buildings are expected to be finished. They will consist of four residences for the radio staff, an equipment building, an operations building containing the radio, control tower and operations quarters for the commercial air companies. There will be hangars to house up to 40 planes.

Radio Station Rises

Right below the bluff in the town itself the antenna towers of a radio station are going up beside the Government-operated radio station. This new station is to be used jointly by Pan American and Yukon Southern. Four miles out from the airport will be a range station with long aerial fingers pointing in the direction of other airports up and down the line and also into the interior.

The interior radio fingers are necessary since not only Yukon Southern but also White Pass Airways, a subsidiary of the railroad, do considerable charter business carrying mining and fur-trapping groups into the "bush." Even the "old-timers" have come to learn the advantages of air travel. White Pass also serves the mining communities of Dawson and Mayo which depend upon air freight for much of their perishable commodities.

Thus, it may be seen, Whitehorse has a commercial role that is bound to increase and possibly outstrip the military traffic after the war is over.



By a Staff Artist

Links in Joint Aerial Defense Plan

Chain of air bases now being constructed in Canada to link the United States and Alaska.

Huge Army Port Reported for N. J.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Herald Tribune said Aug. 13 that real estate circles had heard reports that the War Department planned to build a $6,000,000 port of embarkation and supply depot on a 400-acre plot at Jersey City, N. J.

The port would consist mainly of a huge pier, the paper said. Army surveyors were said to have been working on the site, most of which is under several feet of water, for more than two weeks.

It was indicated that the Army might start work soon, the paper said, and Jersey City officials reportedly were warned that the Government would condemn the land if it could not be purchased at an equitable price.

The land recently was acquired by Jersey City from the Lehigh Valley Railroad in a tax-foreclosure action. It is nine miles by road from Times Square, and has excellent railroad approaches.

Demonstration Halt

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 14 (AP)—Paris newspapers disclosed today that police fired on demonstrators yesterday at the Porte St. Denis, wounding some of them, and that 16 others were arrested at the Gare St. Lazare, a main railroad station.

The newspaper Aujourdhui said those involved were "solely Jews and foreigners."

(A German radiocast, heard in New York, said Communists provoked the incident and that all arrested persons were Jews.)

Those Traffic Lines Cost $6,250,000 a Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Those white lines down the middle of the streets and highways of the Nation account for 5,000,000 gallons of paint a year, according to estimates of the Automobile Club of Southern California. The average cost is $1.25 a gallon, a total of $6,250,000, so figure out for yourselve how many houses could be painted for that, invites the Club The average life of a center line, estimates the Club, is about 15 months.

25 P. C. Pay Rise Suggested For Australian Army

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Aug. 14 (AP) — Army Minister Percy Spender proposed to the Cabinet yesterday a 25 per cent increase in the salaries of Australian soldiers, who are already the highest paid in the world.

The proposal was made because of a general rise in Australian wages and it was expected the Cabinet would concur.

An Australian single private receives 5s. daily but with deferred payments he gets a total of 7s. 6d. On the basis of $3.22 to the Australian pound, he thus receives about $33.81 per month compared to the $21 monthly paid to an ordinary U. S. Army private.

A first class U. S. private receives $30 per month, and now a $10 monthly bonus after the first 12 months.

An Australian married private with out child receives 11½ shillings daily or about $51.84 per month, and a married corporal with one child is paid 15s. 11d., or about $72.12 monthly.

Club Head Swaps His Title for Job

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—H. G. Jones talked so well that he talked himself out of a title—but into a job.

As President of the Forty Plus Club, he explained to the personnel director of the Government's Lake City munitions plant that members —unemployed executives over 40 years old who once earned $4,000 or more a year—obtained jobs for each other.

"Jones, what do you make out of this club?" the personnel director asked.

"Not a thing; why?"

"Well, we've a job for you here."

The Forty Plus Club had to elect a new president.

Darlan Promises French He'll Follow in Pétain's Path

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 14 (AP)—Vice-Premier Jean Dalan, in his new role as Minister of National Defense, told France's land, sea and air forces today that he will lead them along the road designated by Chief of State Pétain.

Admiral Darlan's message was contained in an order of the day radiocast to the Empire as newspapers from Nazi-occupied Paris indicated belief that defense powers both at home and overseas now concentrated in Admiral Darlan's hands give him complete power over colonial commanders-in-chief.

Admiral Darlan, who now wields military power greater than any French leader since Napoleon, told his soldiers, sailors and airmen:

"I know I can count on the devotion of all to the cause of France so nobly defended by the Marshal.

"Everyone can count on me to lead them along the road indicated by the wisdom and far-sightedness of the illustrious soldier who has made the country the gift of his person."

He said there was no reason for despair but to study the causes of defeat in order to avoid them in the future.

"This meditation surely will incite you to align yourselves among the best workers for the national revolution in discipline, confidence and optimism," he declared.

Admiral Darlan's assumption of command over all land, sea and air forces, technically through an order of the day, had first been announced for radiocast last night and then it was postponed to today in order to permit a radiocast of Marshal Pétain's speech.

Admiral Darlan, in his order of the day, declared:

"Called by the Marshall and Chief of State to the functions of Minister of National Defense, I express to general officers, officers, non-commissioned officers, petty officers, corporals and quartermasters and soldiers and sailors of the land, sea and air, the pride I feel in the great honor that has been done me.

"Everyone can count on my determination as an organizer, my impartiality, my spirit of justice and my affection."

Meanwhile the reshuffled Pétain regime tackled today one of the sorest problems confronting France —food supply.

The newly reorganized Government announced two measures to be taken immediately in order to ease the situation:

1. Suppression of the system of making each French Department (county) self-sufficient. In this way one section of the country has been holding its own excess supplies even though neighboring Departments were suffering from a shortage.

2. New control of transportation to make available means of transferring excess food from one section of the country to another.

Marshal Pétain was not using a figure of speech; he was speaking the literal truth when he referred in his radiocast to the Nation last night to workers "deprived of meat and wine and tobacco."

There are sections of France where even the rich have been unable to find meat for weeks at a time. There is a special restriction on wine even at meals when it is permitted.

This shortage has been partly caused by and was partly the cause of the enormous black bourse which has grown up. Other causes are the distribution systems which today's new measures are aimed to correct.

For example there are restaurants in which it is an open secret that meat is served at high prices —often as high as 100 francs or roughly $2, a portion—without food ration tickets. The swank Vichy Hotel du Parc et Majestic, which is patronized by Government officials and diplomats, is only one of many which have been closed in recent months for violating food regulations.

There are many in the white collar class who insist that day in and day out they do not get enough to eat for themselves and their families.

The Government has announced that wheat and potato crops are good and that there are plenty of vegetables, but it indicated that the meat shortage will get worse, partly because of requisitioning. (Presumably by the Germans.)

Likewise, the fact that there are plenty of summer vegetables does not mean that there will be supplies for the winter.

And since there is little meat, the consumption of vegetables has tripled and quadrupled, leaving none to be canned even when tins can be found.

Unrest Widespread

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 14 (AP)—Unrest and discontent in France acknowledged by Chief of State Pétain is reported to be widespread by persons traveling from the occupied and unoccupied zones.

The resistance, however, is said to be largely unorganized except for activity by the Communist Party, which is expected to be affacted most by Marshal Pétain's ban against political parties.

One eyewitness said 10 persons at Saint Etienne threw themselves on the railway tracks in an effort to prevent departure of a trainload of goods requisitioned by the Germans. An unconfirmed version of the incident said the train killed some of the demonstrators.

Similar incidents are reported from Lyon and the Haute Savoie Department, where the Government placed all public buildings under an Army guard.

One frontier report said a number of Frenchmen, with whom the Syrian fight was unpopular, booed soldiers returning from the campaign, and even stoned trains repatriating Frenchmen from Syria.

In some sections, according to reports from over the border, the United States flag is not allowed to be displayed because of the pro-American demonstrations that result.

Many observers from France say that Vice-Premier Darlan's unpopularity, of which Marshal Pétain spoke, is due to his foreign policy. Estimates of these observers vary, but some of them say as high as 80 per cent of the population of unoccupied France and 90 per cent in occupied France are pro-British.

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Russia Invokes Solidarity Ideal to Unite Slavs Against Hitlerism

Largest racial group in Europe, often at odds, is being forced by German conquest to organize a common front for defense—Liberty long a watchword of Slavic peoples.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

Russia's effort to unite the Slavs of the world in a fight on Hitlerism will meet a sympathetic response in most Slavic lands. Events are driving them all toward unity.

They are the largest racial group in Europe, constituting 45 per cent of the total population They also hold more than half of Europe's territory. But because of dissensions they have not been a dominant political factor. The Slavs rarely take the same side on vital issues; but now Hitler has forced them all into a single camp, that of the oppressed, pillaged, and humiliated.

It might seem at first glance that Bulgaria, Slovakia, and Croatia are outside this common front, but the appearance is illusory. Hitler forced his domination upon those Nations, just as he did upon his other victims, and they resent it The feeling of Slav unity is now wide and intense.

In attempting to evaluate the importance of such a racial sentiment one asks: Have the 207,000,000 Slavs in the world enough common traits or interests to create any kind of unity?

Languages Differ

Actually, the only tangible thing common to them all is the basis of their languages and that is a very frail foundation. Though using the same root words for "bread," "water," "fruit," "land," "life" and the like, their actual languages are as different from one another as are Italian, French, and Spanish.

Traditionally, Slavs are blond, but many millions are no more blond than Adolf Hitler. Some are vainly snobbish, many others ardently proletarian, most rather crudely peasant. Some are Asiatic, others completely European, still others entirely Balkanic. They furnish a large part of the world's anarchists and nihilists, also a fair share of the world's most absolutistic autocrats. They are so kind and docile they sometimes are compared to Saint Bernard dogs, yet they supply the world's most furious revolutionists. One wonders if such differing sorts of people can co-operate.

So far they have not been able to, except in extremities. But an extremity has come now and it may bring a unity of spirit. Most Slavs are moved by idealistic urges. This often has been religious, more frequently social. It usually is tinged with mysticism.

The Slavic Montenegran has shown this to a marked degree; one meets it in many a Croatian village, it comes to expression in hundreds of Serbian songs, at times multitudes of Bulgarian youth have worn the long hair of "yearners" and the long beards of revolutionists, many of the classical Russian writers have been moved by deep mystical yearnings, even the hard-headed Czechs are dreamers and singers. This Slavic trait, though intangible, is real.

Now it may become a political force. In connection with this, one may well recall that almost the whole spiritual life of the Serbs and Montenegrans has been built about their struggle for freedom. Croatia, after centuries of subjugation and humiliation, was brought to a vivid consciousness of nationality by the Croatian Peasant Party.

Struggle for Liberty

Practically all Bulgarian literature breathes heroic revolt. For several decades the Czechs have found their chief moral force in their struggle for national liberation. Fighting for liberty is a Slav tradition.

Now all Slavs are subjugated or threatened, so liberation and the preservation of Slavdom will seem to be identical ideals.

A vital factor in this devotion to liberation is the fact that Russia was the chief liberator of European Slavs from the Sultans and the Hapsburgs. As most Americans have felt an attachment to the French because of their help in our Revolutionary War, so most European Slavs feel deeply grateful to Russia. In legend and in reality Russia at one time or another has been the great protector of most European Slavs, except the Poles. As Russia fought for them, these little peoples will now be inclined to fight for Russia.

It must be remembered, too, that in such a moment as this a persecuted nation goes back to its basic elements. Mexico is a sensational example of that. There the Indian is exalted in contrast to the Spanish oppressor. So in Bulgaria, Serbia, Croatia, Cechoslovakia, even Poland, the Slav will be exalted in contrast to the German. Every bad human trait will come to seem German; every good trait Slavic. Art, stories, poems, costumes, holidays, traditions, heroes, religion in each humiliated land, will remind the oppressed of the greatness of Slavdom and will tend to draw them all together to oppose the Slavs' supreme enemy.

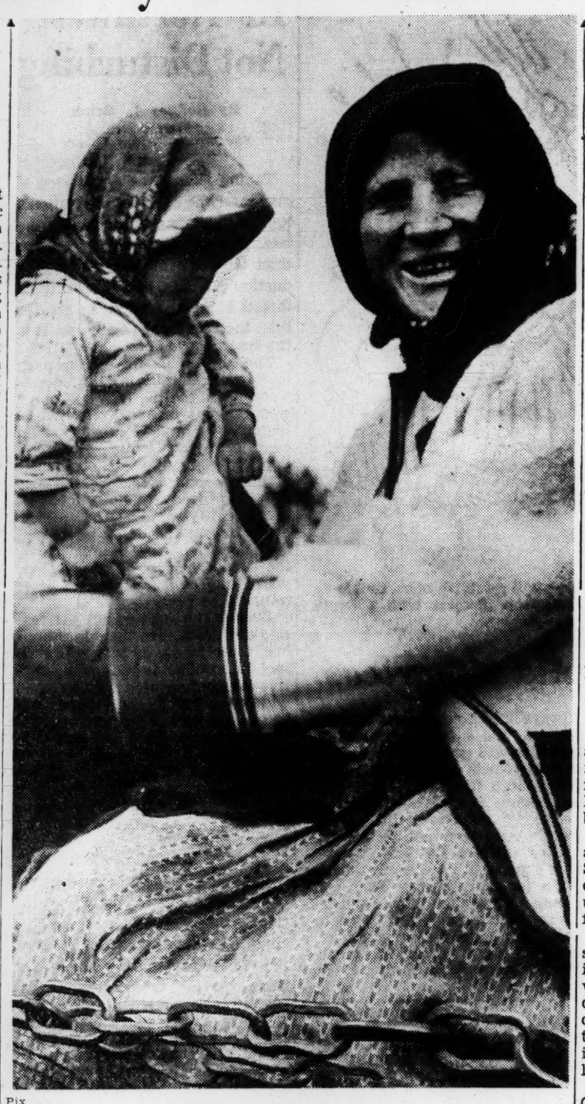
For the Slavs, Hitler's attack is no less than a war of extermination. If Hitler wins, all Slav states will lose their independence. The Slavs will be humiliated as at no time in 500 years. Each Slav's personality is at stake. All he is and all he lives by seems about to be submerged. So Slav symbols become especially precious. They are as the cross once was to persecuted Christians. To preserve them will be considered a test of individual worth, integrity, and self-respect for millions of Slavs.

Ideological Opposition

Then, too, ideological opposition to Nazism is strong among the Slavs of Central and Southeast Europe. Most of the common people there are radically democratic, agrarian, or socialistic. That fact will tend to bring them onto the side of Russia, the enemy of Hitlerism. Russia seems to them a defender of the faith against Nazism, as it once was against Islam.

What will be the practical results of all this? In a long war they will be important. The Slavs are extremely "tough" people. The Bulgarians, Serbs, and Montenegrins are notorious for revolutionary tenacity and audacity. The Croatians originated Pan-Slavism. The Poles for decades fought on every battlefield where freedom was defended, including the United States. The Czechs are as hard and bold a people as exists in Europe. In a long war such constant violent resistance would cause the Germans great losses of men, resources, prestige, confidence.

Most of the 60,000,000 enslaved Slavs from the Baltic Sea to the Aegean, in spite of Nazi governments in Bratislava, Sofia, and Zagreb, are at heart volunteers under the anti-Nazi Slav banner carried by "Father Russia."



Pix

Czechoslovakian Peasants

This Ruthenian woman and her daughter come from Carpatho-Russinia, Czechoslovakian Province which is closest to Russia. It is an agricultural district with a picturesque peasant population. Ruthenians there number about 550,000.

Soviet Pledges Freedom for Slav Peoples

Russia has announced that it will support independence for the Slavic peoples of Europe and part of Asia. It is the Soviet's effort to unite the Slavs in the fight against Naziism.

The policy promises wide effects both on the war and postwar era. Its implications are discussed today by two Monitor writers.

R. H. Markham, for years the Balkan correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, writes of the effect of the pronouncement on the peoples of the small Slavic nations, whom he intimately knows.

Edmund Stevens, who covered the Russo-Finnish War at the front and spent more than five years in Russia, writes of the internal meaning of the new Russian policy.

Representatives of states submerged beneath Nazi flood meet in Moscow to formulate united policy—Polish, Czech, and Yugoslav units organize to fight with Red Army.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The powerful ideal of solidarity among the Slavic peoples has been invoked by Soviet Russia as a new weapon in the struggle against Nazi Germany.

Representatives of the various Slav states now submerged beneath the brown tidal wave—from Poland in the north to Montenegro and Bulgaria in the South—are meeting in Moscow to work out a program of action that will furnish peoples in the chief zones of conquest with the first concrete antidote to Hitler's "New Order" program.

What helps to make this more than a paper gesture is the fact that a Polish Army of several hundred thousand men and Czech and Yugoslav units under their own officers are forming on Soviet territory to co-operate with the Red Army.

At the same time, Soviet sponsors of the move are careful to repudiate any affinity with Pan-Slavism, which they characterize as a reactionary trend, used by the Russian Czars for imperialistic aims.

Nazi Move Countered

The new call for Slav unity of action counters the Nazi idea of rule over subject races by a master race by proposing voluntary collaboration and mutual assistance between free sovereign states.

Yet before the term was misappropriated by the Czars, Pan-Slavism was conceived almost precisely in these same terms, as a united front of the Slavs against foreign oppressors.

The analogy with the present is strengthened by the fact that the idea originated three centuries ago with the Czechs as a measure of collective defense against the encroaching Germans. Czech territory projected like a promontory into a German sea and was the first line of Slav defense.

Present-day German policy in Czechoslovakia and Poland is only the latest phase of gradual encroachment on the Slavs by a process of conquest, extermination, and absorption, that has been going on for the last millennium.

Once much of the territory that is now central and eastern Germany, including the entire east bank of the Elba River, was inhabited by vanished Slav tribes, whose memory survives in many modern place names. Thus Brandenburg, Breslau, and Pomerania are derived from the Slav Brennibor, Bratislava, and Pomore—the last means "along the sea."

Common Cause

The fact that the Slavs have made common cause against the Germans in the past is evidenced by a common name for Germans, peculiar to all Slavic languages—Nemtsi—meaning "dumb people," the reference presumably being to their inability to speak with the Slavs.

As a popular movement Pan-Slavism was not inherently nationalistic. Long before the dawn of their written history the Slavs had differentiated into clearly defined separate nations, whose common Slavic denominator mainly consisted of a fairly close similarity of language, a common agricultural way of life, dim half-remembered legends and traditions, and an emotional and temperamental kinship that evoked a responsive chord in their folk music.

In the nineteenth century these elements contributed to the development of a nonpolitical romantic Pan-Slavism, bucolic and humanist, that idealized the Slav as the uncorrupted child of nature. This trend that was popular among liberal and populist Russian intellectuals was most fully, if unconsciously, exemplified in the great Russian writer and humanist Leo Tolstoi. It had nothing in common with the official Czarist version of Pan-Slavism.

On a similar basis, a deep measure of reciprocal emotional sympathy exists individually between the Russians and the smaller Slavs. The affinity is weakest in the case of the Poles and stronger in the case of those peoples farthest removed from direct contact with Russia.

Ancient Feud

This is partly due to the ancient feud which originated when the Poles embraced Roman Catholicism in the tenth century, while the Russians were Christianized from Constantinople, but it was aggravated by the fact that, after the partition of Poland at the end of the eighteenth century, the Poles under the rule of the Russians were worse off than those under the Prussians and Austrians.

But the Czechs, Slovaks, Croats, Bosnians, Serbs, and Bulgarians, who never had experienced the doubtful benefits of Czarist rule, looked to Russia, the only independent Slav State, as their natural protector and deliverer from their non-Slavic oppressors.

At the same time among those oppressed Slav minorities, in the course of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Pan-Slavism came strongly under the influence of the advanced political thought of the West, until it became a revolutionary, essentially democratic movement, especially among the Czechs, who formed the intellectual vanguard.

Russian Czarism was as deeply afraid of and hostile to this revolutionary Pan-Slavism as were the Austro-Hungarian and Turkish Governments. The Czars, accordingly, sought to capture the Pan-Slavist movement, limit its scope, and use it to further their own schemes.

Slavs Used as Pawns

Taking advantage of the fact that the lesser Slavs looked to "big brother Ivan" for leadership, Czarist Russia used them as pawns in its political intrigues. It incited them to revolt when it suited Russia's purpose, only to betray them into the hands of their oppressors at the proper time. Likewise, when Russia "liberated" the Bulgars from the Turks, it did so solely because it gave Russia a convenient steppingstone for the eventual seizure of Constantinople.

Within the domains of the "Autocrat of all the Russias," Pan-Slavism became synonymous with the oppressive policy of Russification that was equally hateful to the Slav Poles and Ukrainians and the non-Slav Tartars and Georgians.

Thus did Czarism labor to color Pan-Slavism, both at home and abroad, with its own reactionary political tinge. Hence the Soviets, who have from the outset predicated their national policy on equality of all peoples, always have denied all affinity with Czarist Pan-Slavism.

But the indestructible vigor of Pan-Slavism as a deep-running current, strong yet intangible, has survived all efforts to distort, suppress, and repudiate it. Today it again emerges on the surface as one of the vital forces in the destruction of Hitler. Tomorrow it may help to remold postwar Europe.

Sentiment Redeems Pot In N. Y. Aluminum Drive

NEW YORK (AP)—A distraught woman appeared July 23 at one of the big aluminum collection bins in the Times Square area and pawed patiently in quest of a dented old stew pan.

Up she came with it, explaining proudly that it was a wedding gift of 25 years ago which her son unsentimentally had donated earlier.

"I brought this big boiler which weighs three times as much," she said. "I'll spend the whole week collecting aluminum for this drive, but I wouldn't part with this stew pot. It was the only possession my husband and I had when we got married. We cooked, fried and boiled in it for over a month."

Nazis Claim Russians Trapped Near Odessa

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Aug. 14

In the continued silence of the official Russian communiqués, the Berlin High Command declared that German and Rumanian forces had reached the Black Sea between the port of Odessa and the Bug River and that trapped Red Army forces were preparing an attempt to escape by sea.

German troops, advancing on Odessa from three sides behind a gigantic barrage of air bombs, were convinced that the Russian forces in that important Black Sea port would defend it to the last.

German sources described the German ground forces and their allies as pressing ever closer to the city from the Southwest, West, and North, while the Luftwaffe patrolled the sea exits and near-by rivers with bombs and machine-guns.

Air Force Active

Berlin also declared that the Luftwaffe yesterday had struck severe blows against transports held in readiness for the flight of Soviet troops in the coastal areas off Odessa and Nikolaev.

Two transports totaling 14,000 tons were destroyed and five additional large ships were badly damaged, it said.

Elsewhere on the eastern front "operations also are continuing accord to plan," said the German communiqué.

German infantry was said to be advancing steadily toward Nikolaev, 65 miles east of Odessa, after annihilating a strong rear-guard covering retreating Red Army forces.

Informed German sources intimated that a showdown was impending in the gigantic struggle proceeding in this sector, but expressed belief that the Russians would put up the stiffest kind of fight to hold both Odessa and Nikolaev.

Reports of operations in other sectors of the farflung Eastern Front dealt mostly with the activity of the German Air Force, which was said to have downed 184 Soviet planes in the 24 hours ending last night while losing only four.

Finns Report Progress

A Finnish communiqué said in Helsingfors that on the northern flank, above Leningrad, Russian forces encircled in the Lake Ladoga area are trying to flee in boats from several lake ports.

(Thus, somewhat parallel situations exist at both ends of the front and a double "Dunkerque," such as ended the great German campaigns both in Flanders and in Greece, may be imminent.)

The Soviet Information Bureau's communiqué, again reporting "nothing of importance occurred" during the night, avoided mention of fighting sectors and said only that the Red Air Force was co-operating with land troops in attempts to halt the Nazis.

Earlier information indicated that Soviet forces were fighting to stop a German threat to the Moscow-Leningrad Railroad. A communiqué said some Nazis had reached the area of Staraya Russa, 80 miles from the rail line and 140 miles southeast of Leningrad.

Important Center

Staraya Russa, a small summer watering place on Lake Ilmen, also has steamer connections with Leningrad via the Polista River. German troops which reached this area apparently came from the direction of Soltsi, 40 miles westward.

A Russian communiqué, mentioning this sector for the first time, also acknowledged that Smolensk was abandoned "a few days ago."

The Germans had claimed the capture of Smolensk in mid-July and the German Propaganda Office has released pictures purporting to show the ruins of the city. An Associated Press correspondent with the German Army told of visiting Smolensk this week.

Another German move toward Leningrad from the north was reported in the Kakisalmi region on the Karelian Isthmus, 75 miles away, where fighting has been in progress for many days.

German troops also have been reported by Berlin in the Tallinn area of Estonia, where they apparently are aiming still another thrust at Russia's second largest city through the narrow strip of land between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Peipus.

The Russian Baltic Fleet, meanwhile, was said to have destroyed four enemy torpedo boats and several transports some days ago. The communiqué failed to say exactly where or when the action took place.

Information concerning the southern front was limited to a laconic mention of fighting in the Bel Tserkov direction.

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China 'Sixth Column' Seeks Chungking Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China has a "sixth column" all its own—working for, rather than against, the homeland. Members of this spontaneous organization are the 8,000,000 Chinese who live outside China's borders from Burma to Boston and from Thailand to the Cape of Good Hope.

In the four years of the Sino-Japanese hostilities this group has contributed generously of men, money, and materials and has been not only a morale builder but an actual military asset. Its value to the Chinese Government in Chungking is seen in the frequent Japanese stories that overseas Chinese have switched their allegiance to Wang Ching-wei, puppet Premier at Nanking, or that leading Chinese abroad have abandoned Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Actually there is no evidence here that more than a handful of Chinese abroad have anything but the fullest sympathy for the Generalissimo's Government or have given it anything but generous support.

Many Chinese from Singapore, Straits Settlements; the Netherlands East Indies, the United States, or elsewhere have returned to their Fatherland and are serving in the front lines or in the rear at special tasks. Many of these men have had special training in engineering or other technical skills. Their assistance has been great, and it is felt that their value has been only too little appreciated. In the early days of the war scores returned to China to serve in the Air Corps, making use of the training they had received on the flying fields of America and Europe.

Many Volunteer

More than 100 overseas Chinese entered the Central Military Academy for army training while others have served as mechanics, truck drivers, radio operators, repairmen, and munitions workers. Girls have come back to serve as nurses and helpers. Many have joined guerilla units.

One of the greatest contributions of overseas Chinese has been their financial support with close to $300,000,000 (Chinese, about U. S. $20,000,000) pledged from those in foreign nations between the start of hostilities and October, 1940. This sum refers only to charity and relief work.

There have been millions of other dollars going directly to the Government for use as it sees fit. Remittances to families in China also find their way into the Nation's war chest in the form of much-needed foreign exchange.

Supplies Pour In

Clothes and medical supplies have poured in and civic groups of Chinese abroad, particularly in the United States, have pledged ambulances, trucks, and other needed materials.

They have served, too, to popularize and propagandize China's cause, standing on street corners to collect nickels and dimes, sponsoring dinners and exhibits, appealing to foreign individuals and organizations for support, urging anti-Japanese boycotts and, in general, giving time, money, and effort to do their bit to bring victory to the Fatherland.

U. S.-Built Planes Range War Areas; Bane to the Axis

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Air Ministry said today that United State-built Catalinas (twin-engined Consolidated flying boats) are now engaged in patrolling vast stretches of eastern waters from the Arabian Sea to well south of the equator, and from the China Sea nearly to Africa.

"Operating from bases in Malaya and Ceylon, these aircraft have already since their arrival in the Far East flown on patrol a distance equivalent to about six times around the world," the Ministry's news service reported.

As a result, it said, there had been a great decline in Axis submarine and surface raider activity against British shipping in that broad area.

One squadron based at Ceylon and often operating from tiny, isolated islands, was said already to have answered several SOS calls requiring searches in vast spaces of the Indian Ocean for raiders and victims. The planes are used also to escort convoys.

The smallness of the atolls used as bases "makes them a nightmare to Catalina navigators," the news service added, quoting one pilot as saying that "one island in particular gives us a sinking feeling in the stomach, for if we missed it, there would be nothing between us and the South Pole."

Chiang Kai-shek Asks More Effort For 'A Final Blow'

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 14 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek urged the Chinese people last night to double their efforts for a final blow at Japan and promised them: "China's sons will soon be avenged."

The Generalissimo's message, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the Shanghai phase of the war, contained a special plea to Chinese living behind the Japanese lines to "show your dauntless spirit in this crucial hour."

He pictured the strength of the British and United States navies as halting further Japanese southward expansion and said Japan was unable now to extricate the huge Army bogged down in China.

Issuance of the message came at the close of a day in which Japanese staged three more air raids, causing considerable damage and scores of casualties.

Japanese Go Home

BATAVIA, Java, Aug. 14 (AP)—Increasing numbers of Japanese families, including representatives of business firms here, are returning home because of the Netherlands East Indies Government's action in freezing Japanese assets, it is learned officially here.

Dutch business staffs in Japan also are being reduced to a minimum.

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Senate Study Finds Housing Of Army 'Unduly' Costly

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—A special Senate Committee reported today that the Army's $1,000,000,000 housing program was "unduly and unnecessarily" expensive, partly because of a widespread use of cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts, but said that it did not contend "that any of the officials were dishonest."

Making a progress report to the Senate, the Committee, appointed to investigate the defense program, termed "conservative" an earlier War Department estimate that $100,000,000 could have been saved by advance planning for the 229 construction projects in which the expanded Army was housed.

The Committee said that a May 31 estimate of the total cost of the camps was $730,290,703, compared with advance estimates of $444,545,616, with an average cost per man of $626, exclusive of the cost of land. Supplemental requirements, the Committee added, would bring the total cost of the program to approximately $1,000,000,000.

"The principal reason," the Committee reported, "for the inability to make proper estimates and for the undue expense of the program, was the lack of adequate plans and the failure to use such information as was available."

Although contending that it was making a criticism that was "justified and necessary," the Committee said at the same time that it did not wish to "detract in any way from the very important fact that housing, training, and recreation facilities for 1,216,459 men were provided in a space of a few short months and in most instances were finished and ready for occupancy before the troops arrived."

"Adequate provision has been made for the comfort and health of soldiers," the report said. "Furthermore, the facilities are better than those provided for troops in the last war."

The Committee said that in comparing original estimates with ultimate costs it should be borne in mind that the former were "haphazard approximations" and that "not all of the excess cost of the camps was due to waste and inefficiency."

"A great deal of the excess cost," the report said, "was due to insufficient planning in advance and to no planning at all."

The Committee recommended establishment of a special division of the War Department to supervise construction and maintenance, removing this function from the Quartermaster Corps.

"The civilians connected with this proposed Corps," it said, "should be construction men—practical men—who know how to build and what it costs. They should not be hampered by bureaucratic red tape in time of emergency."

Defense Delay Laid to Politics

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—A House Investigating Committee blamed Government officials and Members of Congress today for what it termed an "unreasonable, unwarranted and unjustified delay" in the construction of Eglin Field, army aviation project in Florida.

In its findings on another defense project, the Pensacola, Fla., Municipal Airport, the investigators' report called Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida by name and asserted:

"The Special Committee most strongly deplores the fact that any Member of Congress would permit, even by inference, an employee of the Government to believe that his promotion to a better position was contingent upon the securing of a Government contract by a particular corporation."

The report said Wilbur E. Harkness, then the Florida Procurement Officer and now State WPA Administrator, was aware that Senator Pepper wanted the Pensacola Asphalt Contract awarded to the Pan American Petroleum Corporation.

It said Mr. Harkness, who had "considerable personal feeling" in a controversy which developed over the contract, had been backed by Senator Pepper for the "better job" of WPA Administrator.

In both the Eglin Field and Pensacola disputes, Pan American and Allied Materials, Inc., Atlanta, each claimed to be low bidder on asphalt to be used for the runways. In hearings before the House Committee, witnesses representing Allied complained that Senator Pepper intervened on behalf of Pan American.

Pan American got the Pensacola Contract. Both companies received part of the Eglin Field award.

The eight-member investigating committee, headed by Representative Dow W. Harter (D) of Ohio, is a division of the House Military Affairs Committee. Its other members are Representatives Overton Brooks (D) of Louisiana; John M. Costello (D) of California; Andrew Edmiston (D) of West Virginia; Edwin M. Schaefer (D) of Illinois; Leslie C. Arends (R) of Illinois; Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts, and Charles H. Elston (R) of Ohio.

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Pluto, Mickey and Three Little Pigs as Ambassadors Disney Productions will establish office in Rio de Janeiro where South American artists will help in making animated cartoon pictures with a South American flavor to promote good will.

Mickey and Donald Duck to Aid Americas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—A strange menagerie of ministers without portfolio is going to South America to do its bit toward solidifying the Americas.

There'll be Donald Duck, whose double talk can't be translated into any language; Mickey Mouse, who carries the more sedate title "Michael Mouse" in South America; the Reluctant Dragon, and hosts of other Walt Disney characters, some of whom will be born on the trip.

North is North and South is South and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs hopes the twain shall meet on more friendly terms than ever because of the internationally understandable antics of the Disney characters.

Final arrangements for the unique good will tour were arranged today by co-ordinator Nelson A. Rockefeller's office and Roy Disney, Walt's brother and business partner.

The Disney characters will go South in minds and ink bottles and come sprouting out at Rio de Janeiro and Bueons Aires on panels that will eventually be filmed into features. The main Disney group, headed personally by Walt Disney and incluuding story men, sketch artists, animators and musicians, will leave Miami Friday for Rio.

Mr. Disney plans to set up permanent offices in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. Some members of the party will remain in South America two years.

Their first job will be to put three of Disney's latest productions—"The Reluctant Dragon," "Dumbo" and "Bambi"—into Spanish and Portuguese versions. Primary reason for the trip, however, will be to build new Disney characters and stories on South American folklore, using authentic South American background.

"It's an excellent idea," said Roy Disney. "North Americans have always liked South American background. It's a timely project and one that will go a long way toward making North and South America even more friendly."

Disney executives expect to make 12 features with either a South American setting or with native folklore for plots.

It's going to be a talent scouting tour too. Mr. Disney said some South American talent—particularly sketch artists and animators who can give the productions a new or Latin American touch—would be sent to Hollywood for training.

Colored Wrappers Curbed in Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—Action taken by the Prices and Trade Board to ban multi-colored and double bread wrappers and sale of sliced bread in Canada has been supplemented by an order restricting the extent of the imprinting and the weight and quality of the wrapping paper.

Henceforth, the Board ordered, the highest quality paper permitted for bread wrappers is either unfilled white sulphite or a brown kraft of standard shade or shades.

Printing on bread wrappers must be in a single color, in standard type design, and must not cover more than 25 per cent of the surface.

Army Policy Attack

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—A Senate Committee deplored as "namby-pamby" today the attitude of officials toward the Nation's new Army.

Times have changed, the Senate heard from a Special Committee appointed to investigate the defense program, and so it has cost more to train a soldier in 1941 than the War Department expected it would on the basis of experience in the last war.

"The War Department's estimates," the Committee reported, "did not include an allowance to pay for the namby-pamby attitude now assumed toward the men who were called for the purpose of creating an Army.

"No allowances were made for recreational facilities, guest houses for mama and papa, or for high-priced and high-powered sewage-disposal plants."

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G. O. P. Sees 1942 Victory In Close Draft Vote in House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Are the Republicans going to win the congressional election next year, take control of the House of Representatives, and, in effect, duplicate in 1942 what they did in November, 1918, when Woodrow Wilson asked the Nation for a vote of confidence and got instead a hostile majority in both houses?

The question is being asked here on the very day that the announcement of President Roosevelt's meeting with Winston Churchill to discuss war aims is made.

It follows the extraordinary vote in the House of Representatives on Aug. 12 when the 18-month draft extension bill was enacted by only one vote, 203 to 202, with Republicans voting almost solidly against it, 133 to 21.

It comes, furthermore, as authorized news sources in Berlin expressed exultation over the bare majority, and declared that it showed that "a large proportion of the United States public opposes the war-mongering policy clique in Washington."

Onus on Administration

Political opponents of the Administration were forecasting in congressional lobbies Aug. 13 that Republicans would get control of the House in next year's election. Well content with the one-vote result, the opponents decided to let matters stand without further contest of the draft extension bill, expected to pass immediately, under circumstances which leave the full responsibility of the unpleasant step squarely on the Administration.

There were many politicians who disputed the new-born hopes of the minority group. They declared that if the emergency continues the anti-Administration record of opponents will be a political liability of major proportions. But they agreed that the one-vote majority was unfortunate in view of world conditions, while they expressed none too great confidence about the political situation at home.

"If the Republicans can't win the House after the Democrats have put 1,000,000 young men in Army camps, imposed the highest taxes in history, and now extend the service from one year to 2½ years, they ought to go out of business as a Party," commented one isolationist leader.

On the other hand, there were strong elements among Republicans who showed concern over the identification of their Party with isolationists. They pointed out that Democrats are leading the isolationists, like Senator Bennett Champ Clark and Senator Burton K. Wheeler; and they pointed to Wendell Willkie, as a Republican example of collaboration, as contrasted to the recent opposing appeal of Herbert Hoover, Alf Landon, Frank Lowden, the other major Republican leaders.

Wilson Parallel

Nevertheless, they agreed that under normal political rules the party of the "outs" would benefit by the cumulative dissatisfaction over rigid emergency steps, and that Democrats might feel the effects next year. The parallel of the Wilson Regime frequently was voiced. On Oct. 24, 1918, Mr. Wilson asked the electorate for a vote of confidence:

"If you have approved of my leadership and wish me to continue to be your unembarrassed spokesman in affairs at home and abroad, I earnestly beg that you will express yourselves unmistakably to that effect by returning a Democratic majority to both the Senate and House of Representatives."

Two weeks later the Republicans took control, both of Senate and House, with an irreparable blow to Wilson's prestige.

A dim parallel between Mr. Wilson's trip abroad following this development and Mr. Roosevelt's high-seas visit with Mr. Churchill, following the uncomfortable one-vote House victory, was in the thoughts of many here as news bulletins told of the new Roosevelt-Churchill "8-points," contrasted to Mr. Wilson's 14-points.

Warning to World

As Mr. Wilson sailed, ex-President Theodore Roosevelt warned "our Allies, our enemies, and Mr. Wilson himself" that "Mr. Wilson has no authority whatever to speak for the American people at this time. His leadership has just been emphatically repudiated by them. Mr. Wilson and his 14 points and his four supplementary points, and all his utterances every which way have ceased to have any shadow or right to be expressive of the will of the American people."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, it is pointed out here, is much more shrewd and astute as a politician than Mr. Wilson, and his control of the House, 265 Democrats to 163 Republicans, is very firm. Nevertheless, the hairline division of the House, and the partisan cleavage between Democrats and Republicans, was a warning that American Presidents are better equipped to carry on wars than to make peace, and that a political reaction may come after the present emergency as devastating in its effect as that which swept out the Democrats (and the League of Nations) in Mr. Wilson's time.

Lady Mountbatten To Fly to America

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP) — Lady Mountbatten, wife of King George's cousin, Lord Louis Mountbatten, said yesterday she was planning to fly the Atlantic to "express directly to the people of the United States the thanks of the Red Cross and St. John organization for assistance Americans have given."

Lady Mountbatten spoke at a London farewell to Mr. Dwight F. Davis, National Director of the American Red Cross Volunteer Services, who will leave Britain Friday after a week's inspection of Red Cross work in London.

Lady Mountbatten is London President of the Red Cross and St. John Organization. She said she planned to be away from six to eight weeks. Her husband, a destroyer commander, has been torpedoed three times in the European war and was on board the destroyer Kelly when it was sunk off Crete.

Girls' College Put On Auction Block

MECHANICSBURG, Pa., Aug. 14 (AP)—If you're in the market for a college, there's a nice little number—slightly used—going under the auctioneer's hammer Sept. 19.

Nearby Irving College — a women's school established long before the Civil War—will be sold to the highest bidder next month. Furnishings and equipment go on the block along with the ground and buildings.

The school—which was privately owned and operated for three-quarters of a century—failed to open for the 1929 fall term. The sale was arranged by heirs of the late owner, Dr. E. E. Campbell, fourth President of the College, who died in 1926. The institution was named for the author, Washington Irving, who was one of the original 25 trustees.

Timber Drain In Northwest Not Disturbing

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

Taking Oregon as a criterion it may safely be said that the Nation's lumber yard here in the far Northwest is producing lumber at more than 100 per cent of its rated production capacity, and is cutting its forests at a ate four times greater than the recuperative growth. It is the emergency.

The big lumber mills from deep in northern California's titanic redwood forests to the lush and overripe Douglas fir forests of Washington's Olympic Peninsula, and over into the white pine and Ponderosa pine forests of Idaho's highlands and western Montana, are working two and sometimes three shifts daily. And almost every stream and ocean inlet large enough to float logs is marked by the smokestack or burning woodwaste pile of some kind of sawmill, old or new.

Despite the rush to cut the forests down and turn them into lumber, those whose duty it is to protect the woodlands and make effective the conservation policies upon which the far western States are in general agreement, are not unduly alarmed. They see the current demand for lumber of all kinds as a quickly passing phase, and the inroads on the forests as a peak operation which likely will be followed by slack years in the lumber industry.

Trust Long-Range Plans

If present boom-time operations were not known, almost with positive certainty, to be temporary, the situation would be serious. As it is, the forestry departments of the States of the far Northwest are content to continue with their long-range planning for timber cropping on a sustained yield basis, confident that the current deviation above normal production will average-up on a long-range chart of lubbering activities.

Gov. Arthur B. Langlie of Washington is himself authority for the statement that his State's present timber and reforestation program has within it the key to ultimate success in the plan to place forest growth abreast of timber cutting, and to keep it there on a permanent cropping basis.

"The lumber industry is taking the lead in the movement toward reforestation," Governor Langlie told this reporter. "The State Forestry Department is raising trees for replanting cut-over lands which revert to the State for unpaid taxes, and also for sale to the owners of forest lands who are working toward the idea of permanent timber cropping.

"We have strengthened fire protection for the forests materially. Use of airplanes in fire fighting, and the building of new roads are helping to reduce the jeopardy with which forest fire possibilities confront any reforestation program in this region."

Washington and Oregon are both enforcing new requirements relating to the replanting of forest areas as they are logged.

Oregon has gone a step farther than Washington in its restrictions, and has legislated positive rules against the cutting of forest trees under certain diameters, and compelling the leaving of trees enough to re-seed naturally an area from which most of the trees have been cut.

New Laws Help Forests

"The residual stand of trees which will naturally re-seed cut-over areas is a better method of replanting than is the costly process of setting out young trees," Gov. Charles A. Sprague told this reporter. "Our new laws call for use of this method. In the case of areas previously logged, the State is turning them where possible into State forests, and replanting them, or giving assistance to private owners in planting young trees."

Governor Sprague explained that there was no opposition from the timber industry to the passage of 17 reeent new State laws which have as their main purpose the renewing of the forests and ultimate sustained yield and regular cropping.

The Governor's right-hand man and Executive Secretary, David Eccles, whose family has been engaged in the lumber industry for several generations, explained that the industry is eager to help generate and also to comply with any reasonable State regulation, hoping thus to thwart proposed national legislation designed to vest control of all forest lands in the Nation in the Federal Government.

Mr. Eccles sees Oregon's new set of forestry laws as a model which may well be patterned by the other States which still have forest lands worth conserving. He pronounces it the first comprehensive regulation of private timber cutting practices.

Sugar to Average 5.6 to 5.8 a Pound

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 14

Establishment of a price ceiling on sugar, announced by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, will be reflected in a retail price level averaging nationally from 5.6 to 5.8 cents a pound, OPACS officials estimated.

They emphasized the figure represented an average for all sections of the country and that the price a pound would be considerably lower in many localities.

The ceiling was set at 3.5 cents a pound on 96-degree raw sugar, effective today.

Curtiss-Wright Strike Ends; Aluminum, 'Phone Disputes

By the Associated Press

Striking American Federation of Labor machinists voted unanimously today to go back to work at Curtiss-Wright's Caldwell, N. J., propeller plant engaged on $100,000,000 of defense orders.

The dispute, which involved the question of a proper bargaining agent and wages, was certified by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board last night.

There were strike threats, meanwhile, in the huge telephone and aluminum industries.

Members of Lodge 703, International Association of Machinists, voted to stop the Caldwell strike after their delegates to the mediation board conference told the strikers they were "not gaining anything by staying out now."

The strikers were asking wage increases of 20 cents an hour over a scale which the company said average $50.07 weekly. The management declined to enter negotiations with the A. F. of L. group, contending that Propeller Craft, an independent union, won a recent collective bargaining election. These company officials added that the strike was "cracking wide open" with workers returning in increasing numbers to their jobs.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations' Aluminum Workers Union told Secretary Perkins that 20,000 workers would strike at five key plants of the Aluminum Company of America to support demands for elimination of North-South wage differentials, unless the Government intervened in the dispute. No date was set for the projected walkout.

Alcoa recently granted a blanket wage increase of 10 cents an hour, bringing the minimum scale at its Badin, N. C., and Alcoa, Tenn., plants to 55 cents, which the company said was as good or better than prevailing wages there. Alcoa workers at New Kensington, Pa., receive a minimum of 73 cents an hour and those at Detroit, Mich., and Edgewater, N. J., 75 cents.

The telephone labor dispute involves only the Installation Department of the huge Bell System, but if a strike is called and other employees decided not to cross picket lines, union leaders pointed out that a complete tie-up of the Bell System was conceivable.

The Association of Equipment Workers, which is affiliated with the National Federation of Telephone Workers, an independent union, has been carrying on unsuccessful negotiations for a new contract with the Western Electric Company, Inc., a Bell System concern. The Association announced that favorable votes already had been taken in 13 cities on authorization of a strike against Western Electric.

The Association seeks automatic progression of wages instead of the present merit system, maintenance of union membership clause, and concessions regarding seniority and holiday pay.

Washington—Another conference was scheduled between Navy Secretary Frank Knox and L. H. Korndorff, President of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, on the latter's offer to turn the firm's strikebound shipyard at Kearny, N. J., over to the Navy for immediate operation.

Nearly half a million dollars worth of Navy and merchant ship contracts is held up by the C. I. O.-called strike.

The union's spokesmen said the strike was called because the company failed to accept a recommendation by the Mediation Board for a modified union shop.

Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey has asked that State authorities be allowed to try to mediate the dispute.

Pensacola, Fla.—Construction work at the Pensacola Naval Air Station and nearby Ellyson Field was delayed when approximately 1,000 A. F. of L. employees of a contractor failed to appear for work. A spokesman declared the men were not on strike, but were merely taking a holiday because their demands for wage increases had not been answered. Several thousand employees remained at work.

The carpenters want their wages raised from $1 to $1.25 an hour; electricians from $1.25 to $1.50, and laborers from 40 to 50 cents.

Chicago—Mediation, the second step in efforts to settle the colossal wage dispute between American railroads and their employees, began with three conferences.

The National Railway Mediation Board prepared to hear the case of the five big operating Brotherhoods demanding a 30 per cent increase in basic rates of pay for approximately 350,000 workers.

Later the 14 non-operating unions, representing 850,000 employees, intended to present their demands for wage boosts of from 30 to 34 cents an hour

Then the Federal agency was scheduled to listen to the railroads' side. The Class 1 carriers contend they have never earned a net income equalling the money that would be required for wage increases.

New York: The 85,000 union dress workers who won fame in February by signing a contract with the dress industry providing, not for wage increases, but for more management efficiency and a promotion campaign to sell made-in-New York dresses, now demand more pay.

And, according to a negotiator for a manufacturers' group, they probably will get what they want because they deserve it, he said.

The workers, through Julius Hochman, General Manager of the Dress Joint Board, of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union (A. F. of L.), ask a $3 a week raise for week workers, who usually make not less than $18.50, and a 15 per cent increase for piece workers, whose minimum wage for a 35-hour week is $31.50.

U. A. W. Convention

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—The United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers (C I O.) sixth national convention, authorizing an approximate $580,000 special assessment to spur a drive for new members, moves today toward final committee reports and resolutions.

Again scheduling day and night sessions, the U. A. W. expects another report on the June North American Aviation strike at Inglewood, Calif., as well as action on resolutions prohibiting office-holding by Communists.

The convention last night voted to levy a $1 assessment, due in December, on each of its claimed 580,000 members to help unionize unorganized workers. The authorization will be submitted to locals for ratification by referendum.

The session granted self-government to the Ford Motor Company Local, representing 80,000 to 85,000 workers. An autonomy resolution introduced from the floor was adopted by a wide margin despite President R. J. Thomas's pleas for "caution."

Warner Assails Communists

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—The invasion of Russia by Germany, without changing our attitude toward Communism, "forms an occasion for the United States to increase and speed up her aid to Great Britain," Milo J. Warner of Toledo, Ohio, National Commander of the American Legion declared today.

Mr. Warner, in a prepared address before the New York State Legion's twenty-third convention, recalled that the Legion has been one of the most consistent opponents of Communism and asserted:

"It is a despicable game of follow-the-leader these Communist organizations have conducted. Through their revolting about-face, they have shown their allegiance is to one force and one force only—that is the world revolution of the Communist Party in Moscow."

"When Stalin was Hitler's silent partner, these Communist organizations in the United States had no stomach for the effort to prepare our own country for whatever problems it must meet. When Joe Stalin's interests were affected, then it became necessary for them to follow the current Communist line and ask for the protection of the Soviet Union," he added.

"The American Legion sees nothing in the present situation to change its position of opposition to Communism. . . . Whatever aid Stalin can give in resisting Hitlerism is incidentally of benefit to sincere peoples everywhere. That does not call for any change in the attitude toward the Communist Party in the United States."

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The 'Battle of Germany': Did It Begin at Cologne?

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 14—In Britain today there is talk for the first time about the "Battle of Germany."

The opening assault in this battle, it is considered, was the attack on the Cologne area and other places in Germany, Occupied France and the Netherlands, by the biggest armada of bombers and fighters ever sent out of this country in daylight.

A year ago, the Nazis began the "Battle of Britain" that cost them 2,382 machines and some 5,000 airmen against Britain's 734 fighter planes and 377 pilots.

It was on Aug. 12, 1940, that some 400 German bombers and fighters made the Nazis' first big-scale daylight attack on British airfields. They came over the coast line from the Isle of Wight to the Thames Estuary and bombed Portsmouth. Sixty-two raiders were destroyed On Tuesday there wasn't a German coming this way. Instead, six squadrons of Blenheim bombers, a number of American-built Fortresses, and a cloud of escorting fighters droned menacingly in the morning sunlight toward the Reich, attacked industrial targets in Cologne at point-blank range and, according to the Air Ministry's communiqué, left Europe's largest power station in flames. This plant supplies electricity over a vast grid system.

At Roof-Top Level

The bombers went out as far as Antwerp, Belgium, under the protection of Britain's new fighters—twin-engined Whirlwinds — and did the rest of the journey unaccompanied, some of them flying over the Netherlands and Germany at almost roof-top level, causing citizens to dive flat onto ground or wave enthusiastically, according to their sentiments.

When all but 13 of the bombers returned, they were met off Antwerp and convoyed home by long-range Spitfires, which in the meantime had been machine-gunning enemy shipping and aircraft.

Another sizable force of fighters patrolled the Netherland coast, while Hampden bombers, with fighter escorts, attacked railways near St. Omer in Occupied France and the power station at Gosnay in the Pas de Calais.

Hundreds of Messerschmitts are reported to have risen up in defense of these regions, but they were beaten off.

Apart from the operations mentioned, Flying Fortresses also bombed the port of Emden, North Germany, and airdromes in Holland, while fighter-bombers smacked away intermittently at targets in France all day and strong fighter formations swept inland from time to time.

German Cities Bombed

Despite bad weather Berlin, Magdeburg, Hanover, and Essen were heavily bombed by the Royal Air Force during the night.

In the operations the British lost 13 Blenheim bombers, and eight fighters—in contrast with the 62 planes shot down by the British on Aug. 12, 1940.

The captain of one flight of Blenheims that bombed the Cologne power station said: "I knew at once when we crossed from Holland into Germany. In Holland, everyone in field or street, waved and cheered, but in Germany, some ran like mad and some fell on their faces in ditches. We flew below the level of the trees . . . you couldn't miss a target. There were 12 chimneys standing dark against the sky. . . . I flew straight between the chimneys."

"I hit the top of a telegraph post and chipped one airscrew. I didn't see a church spire and my observer told me of it just in time to let me miss it. I banked sharply and caught my wing-tip in a tree."

"From the height they were letting the bombs drop," remarked one expert, "they could be sure of hitting precisely what they set out to hit."

People on the Southeast Coast, who had such an unpleasant time a year ago, on Tuesday had a different experience as wave after wave of planes passed overhead on the way to the Continent. The sky cavalcade of returning raiders, flying low, was particularly appreciated at Dover, where people have been living under the constant shadow of a Nazi attack.

Middletown Gives 100 Tons of Scrap

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio., Aug. 14 (AP)—A pile of scrap iron estimated by American Rolling Mill Company officials to weigh between 100 and 125 tons was collected in the first day of this City's two-day scrap-iron drive.

Henderson Estes, Chairman of the American Legion Disaster and Relief Committee, ordered a night-long guard of Legionnaires to watch the downtown lot piled high with old furnaces, broken lawn mowers, water heating tanks, stoves, motors, baby carriages, a wheel chair, and other articles.

Before the day was half over the drive surpassed the 20-ton mark the sponsoring National Defense Council anticipated, and half the City remains to be canvassed by Boy Scouts working with trucks loaned by Middletown businessmen.

The American Rolling Mill Company will purchase the metal from junk dealers, who have the job of sorting it. Armco's huge plant here requires about 28,000 tons of scrap iron monthly, and one section of it was to be closed because of the current scrap iron shortage.

Turkey Welcomes Allied Guarantees

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 13—Delayed—(AP)—The official Ankara Radio said today that Turkey welcomed assurances by Britain and Soviet Russia that they had no designs on the Dardanelles and that they would aid Turkey if it were attacked by a European power.

Turkey is always anxious to further peace and will give the assurances all due consideration, the Radio declared.

Political circles in Ankara, meanwhile, expressed belief Britain and Russia would move soon to occupy Iran (Persia). In event of such a move, these circles said, Turkey would maintain the same hands-off policy it pursued in connection with developments in the Balkans.

Senate Probers In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14 (AP)—The labor situation in Southern California aircraft plants, including reports of pay-roll padding, and "persistent rumors of graft in connection with the establishment of Camp San Luis Obispo" will be investigated here next week by a Senate committee on national defense, Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D) of Washington announced upon his arrival.

He stated executives of all aircraft plants would be asked to tell "how many planes are being turned out daily and how much each plane costs the taxpayers. We are determined to see to it that the Government gets dollar for dollar in aircraft production."

The Senator said Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt, commanding the Ninth Corps Area, together with general and sub-contractors for Camp San Luis Obispo (Calif.), would be called as witnesses concerning its establishment.

"We are going into all phases of that situation, the selection of the site, the letting of contracts and sub-contracts, the housing conditions, the water supply and the like," he added.

Other subjects of committee investigation, Senator Wallgren said, would be danger to concentrated defense industries in the Los Angeles area from bombing, vulnerability of the city's water and power supplies to sabotage and traffic and police problems arising from influx of defense workers.

Army to Get Corn For Munitions Use

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard announced that the Agriculture Department would make 20,000,000 bushels of Government-owned corn available to the War Department for production of alcohol used in the manufacture of munitions.

He said this action would free ocean tankers now being used to bring molasses from Cuba for the manufacture of alcohol. Such tankers are needed, he said, for the shipment of other strategic material.

Mr. Wickard said 20,000,000 bushels of corn would make about 125,000,000 gallons of molasses. It would require, he said, 100 tanker trips to move that quantity of molasses from Cuba to this country.

The Secretary said diversion of the corn into alcohol would also meet the domestic agricultural situation by removing surplus corn at a time when there was a critical shortage of storage space for the 1941 crop.

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Wonders of Research: High Speed Photography

Newest development in X-ray cameras enables research experts to see inside solid materials.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

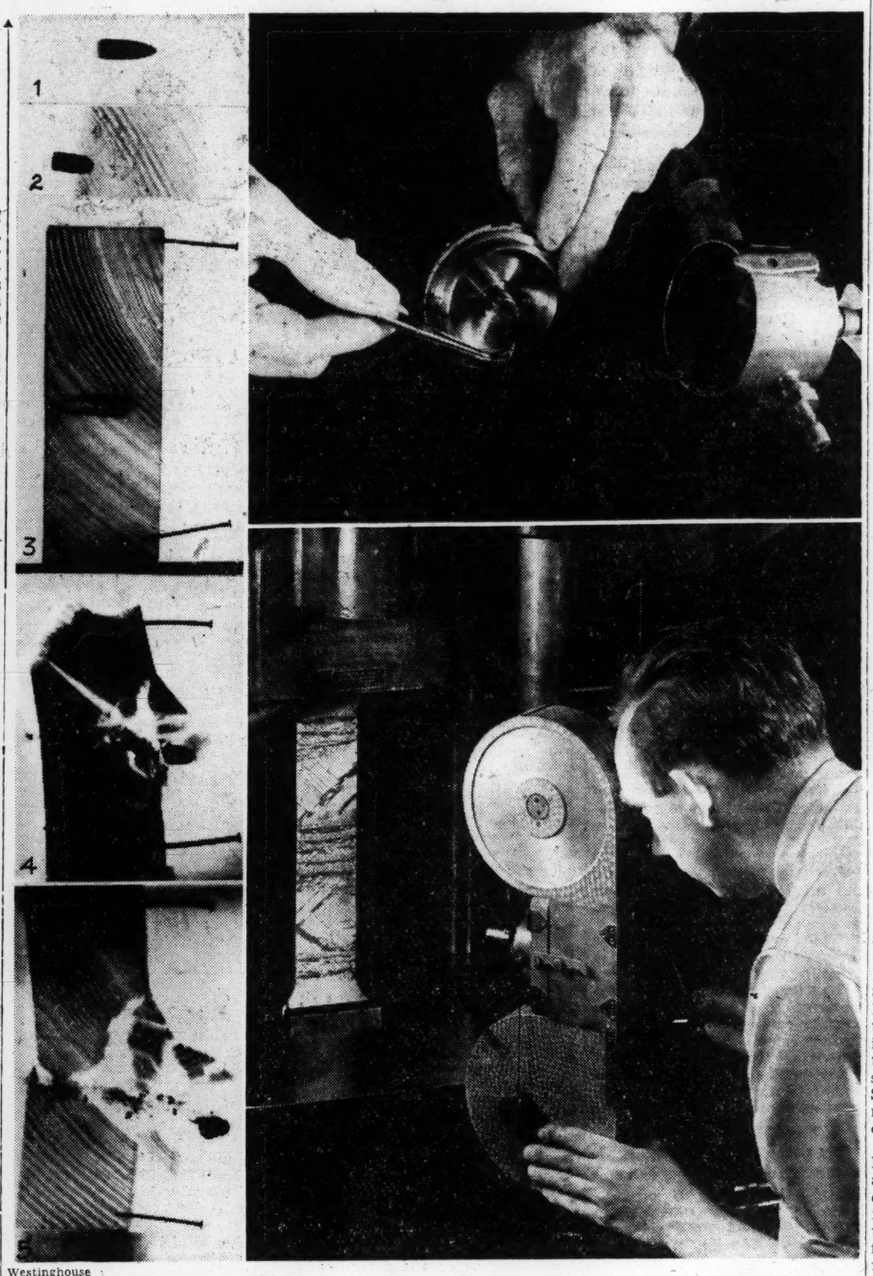
In the split second flashes of new high speed X-ray cameras, natural scientists are gaining considerable knowledge about the interior structure of wood, metals and other solid materials which is proving of great assistance in the construction field.

Like the editor who depends more and more on the camera to record the day-by-day history of the Nation and the world, so the natural scientist is calling on the camera to "take notes" for him on lightning fast developments that occur several times faster than the blink of an eye. These "picture notes" are then studied at leisure.

Research engineers sometimes use ordinary cameras, like those of commercial and amateur photographers. But to record actions like a lightning flash, an electric arc or the stretching of a piece of steel—which happen in a fleeting moment and disappear—natural scientists build their own cameras, some of which take pictures in one ten-thousandths of a second or less.

The most recent development is the application of X-rays and other penetrating radiations which are used to "see" the inside structure of solid materials.

"In research work, photography is an indispensable extension of human vision," says Dr. L. W. Chubb, Director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories. "Without it, we would still be in the dark ages of knowledge on many aspects of natural science."



Westinghouse

Faster Than the Eye—Much Faster

Left panel: High speed X-ray pictures showing a bullet passing through a block of wood. Upper right: Essential parts of an X-ray camera. In the tweezers is a tiny hollow glass tube partly filled with substance to be "photographed." X-rays penetrate the substance, are reflected in certain directions and fall on the photographic film which lines the cup at right. Lower right: Mr. E. A. Davis, research engineer, studies tension lines in a piece of steel under stress.

Silk Shortage

Freezing of raw silk stocks may have postponed use of actual silk to a future date, but silky dresses, neckties, shirts and upholstery will still be made from such products as nylon, rayon and other synthetics now in the process of rapid development.

In 1940 more than 90 per cent of the silk America used went into stockings which the women have recently been clamoring for, but rayon (made principally of caustic soda and cellulose) and nylon (coal, limestone and water) have now invaded the stocking drawers.

Even if the defense measure had not put a sudden stop to the silk stocking trade, the du Pont Company would have been ready to claim 30 to 40 per cent of the full-fashioned stocking business for nylon hosiery.

Another development is the improvement in appearance and wearing quality of cotton hosiery being made by the United States Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md. Reports say the latest cotton products do not get fuzzy, wrinkle or wear poorly as formerly, but compare favorably with silk hosiery.

With nylon, strong rayon and cotton the stocking situation can easily be handled despite the silk shortage, manufacturers say.

Falcon Interceptor

Following the recent achievement of the United States Army in training carrier pigeons to make two-way flights, George C. Goodwin of the American Museum of Natural History reports that it is probable that the hawk could be trained to intercept these reliable messengers who keep officers informed on where the enemy is, where their own forces are and what movements are under way.

Since foreign armies have undoubtedly been using the same form of communication, Mr. Goodwin said he wondered if the German Army was not already employing falcons to thwart pigeon fliers. Reichsmarshal Göring is an expert falconer and a falconry magazine published in Germany in 1938 pictured several German officers carrying falcons, he said.

Mr. Goodwin, an experienced falconer himself, cautioned the United States Signal Corps, which conceived the plan and is now training a falcon at Fort Monmouth, N. J., that there are several difficulties in the use of these birds. First, falcons cannot be trained to bring their prey back from long distances, hence the enemy pigeons would have to be intercepted over one's own lines. Another drawback is that the art of falconry takes years of rigorous training to master. Mr. Goodwin said there were only about 20 trained falcons in the United States, but that the Prairie Falcon in the Midwest and the Duck Hawk in the East and West could be trapped and trained.

Neoprene

Proof of valuable and inherent qualities of a product often called synthetic rubber, neoprene, was given recently when high defense officials placed it under mandatory priority ruling, although rubber was not named on the same list.

Not only capable of substituting more or less satisfactorily for rubber in all its important applications, neoprene doubles in industry for many more materials, among them glue, leather, metals, waxes, fabrics, casein and plastics.

Chemically derived from coal, limestone, water and salt, this versatile material has been developed in the 11 years since its introduction by the du Pont Company to excel rubber in resisting action of oils and gasoline, in being less affected by heat and sunlight and by being less permeable to gases.

Breath Device

Prof. Aubrey Frederic Burstall of Melbourne University, Australia, reports that while sitting for hours in his bathtub reading detective novels he perfected between chapters an invention which is being recommended to the British Navy as a means of sustaining shipwrecked people until they are rescued.

The new instrument, which resembles a saxophone without the upward bend at the bottom, produces fresh water from the human breath. Professor Burstall, who patiently tested the instrument by breathing into the mouthpiece with the lower sealed end under water, says that about 10 cubic centimeters of condensed moisture collected every hour and dropped into a cup attached at the bottom.

Research Briefs

Dough Fuel — In Stockholm, Sweden, where motor fuel is rationed even more drastically than breadstuffs, Ohman's Bakers is producing fuel for 50 of its own cars and trucks from the vapors arising from baking bread. Yeast acting on dough produces ethyl alcohol and other chemical compounds and during the process of baking, the dough gives off an alcohol-water mixture in the form of steam.

Special equipment, probably the first of its kind in the world, collects the steam from the oven, condenses and distills it to provide a 96 per cent alcohol at a cost of about 33 cents per gallon, reports Business Week Magazine.

Television—Secret televised images—especially valuable in wartime—may soon be flashing through space by a television system recently patented by Adolph H. Rosenthal of Kensing, England.

Patterned on the order of the regular television set which scans and radiocasts picture images as electrical impulses, the new invention scrambles the image at the transmitter by means of a special pick-up tube. At the receiver a scanning tube unscrambles the image into its proper appearance.

Defense Science—All scientific activities concerned with national defense will fall within the scope of the new Office of Scientific Research and Development, established under the Office of Production Management, directed by Vannevar Bush, President of the Carnegie Institution, the new organization hopes to speed scientific research for defense by combining a number of natural science groups which have hitherto worked independently.

Defense Plant Cost Is $3,549,770,000

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 14

New industrial plants and expansions to existing ones authorized since the beginning of the defense program number 2,082, Government statisticians estimated today, and their cost will aggregate $3,549,770,000.

The Government is committed to plant financing totaling $2,780,936,000, and private financing will amount to $828,834,000. For the most part, the financing by private sources has been limited to the smaller projects.

Ford Exhibits Plastic Car

DETROIT, Aug. 14 (AP)—The plastic automobile body upon which Henry Ford has been working for the last two years was displayed last night in suburban Dearborn.

Produced in extensive experimentation by the Ford Motor Company, the plastic is composed of about 70 per cent cellulose fiber and 30 per cent resin binder.

Company officials have expressed the hope that the plastic would some day go into mass production of Ford cars, although no definite predictions as to when have been made.

The model is designed to withstand more punishment than steel bodies the company now uses. Mr. Ford recently swung an ax against one of the plastic panels and it remained undented.

Development of the plastic model goes back to Mr. Ford's early notion that more agricultural products should be used in industry. Ingredients include cotton, wheat, soybeans, corn, hides, lard, glue, pine pitch, sugar cane, tung oil, and a few materials which have to be imported.

Mr. Ford is conducting extensive research in adaptation of plastics, particularly those derived from wheat, for other uses and is working on a plastic refrigerator, bathroom fixtures, and other household items.

Cars to Be Simpler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Decorative trim and finishes may be eliminated from new automobiles to conserve scarce materials, defense officials said today.

Representatives of eight car manufacturers were called by the Office of Production Management to confer tomorrow on plans for effecting substitutions. Officials said the discussions were to be exploratory, but it was learned that subjects to be discussed included:

Substitution of brass radiators for copper ones.

Elimination of aluminum pistons.

Reduction of the aluminum content in deep drawing steel which is used in fenders.

Tuna Run Halts Labor Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—Just when the albacore tuna started to run along the shores of the Oregon and Washington for the sixth consecutive year a labor dispute, which threatened to tie up the fishing industry, was settled here. The dispute, of short duration, was between the packers and the Columbia River Fishermen's Union, with only working conditions at stake.

With the beginning of the tuna run the packers tendered union officials a compromise agreement, which was accepted. The new arrangement, which has become an annual affair between the packers and the fishermen, grants the union's request for establishment of union shop conditions in all canneries. The agreement provides that all new employees must apply for union membership within 15 days after beginning employment. On the other hand, employers are given a free hand in hiring workers of their own choosing.

Canners are expecting an increase in the pack of tuna this year. Early catches have been larger than the first loads brought in last year. Each year that the tuna has appeared off this coast since the first run in 1936 its numbers have increased enormously.

New Virginia Dahlia Named 'Ginger Rogers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A new type of dahlia has been discovered by Mrs. J. C. Burks of Lynchburg, Va., who has named it the "Ginger Rogers." The blossom has been recognized by the American Dahlia Society as a unique variety. The first plant was grown from a seed mailed from California.

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Oglala Sioux at Pine Ridge For 62d Fair and Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Aug. 14—The Sioux baby and grandma, grandpa and all other members of the family, with their pets, cows, horses, goats and hens, are right at home on the camping grounds at Pine Ridge proper. It is the sixty-second gala Oglala Sioux Indian Fair and Festival to last from today through Aug. 16. Their livestock had to come along, for who knows but what Nannie, or Mollie Moo or Miss Cackle-Cackle may win a blue ribbon!

It's a real holiday for these Sioux and there is no argument as to who shall camp where, for each family has the same identical spot year after year, with ample space for visitors from the neighboring reservations.

The extensive fairground near the Agency Headquarters are divided into sections for livestock, agricultural and home-cooked food exhibits, with plenty of room for parades and pageants. Under shades extending from the Arts and Crafts Building demonstrators show visitors how they mold pottery, weave shawls and embroider on buckskin.

These Oglala Sioux have driven over rutty, dirt roads from their settlements at Porcupine, Oglala, Red Shirt Table, Wanblee and Eagle Nest and are placidly awaiting developments. This 1941 Fair is a specially big event, for it is under the direct supervision of the 9,000 Sioux on this 6,000-square mile reservation. Indians head the committees, inspect and judge all exhibits, with James Iron Cloud as field director.

Even the pageants are staged by Indians who know what's what. Today Chief Sitting Eagle staged ceremonial dances and tomorrow the Pageant Committee will be headed by Chiefs Fools Crow and Stabber. On Aug. 16, Joseph Eagle Hawk will give the highlight of this festival—"The Ceremonial of installing a Tribal Chief," showing the seriousness of the Indians in selecting their leaders, for these Sioux say they practiced true democracy long before the advent of the white man.

At last the use of Indians' range lands by Indians is a goal that is almost in sight, for livestock production, irrigation and dry farming are now important factors in the Sioux pattern of life. At the fair, for example, prizes are offered for the best potatoes grown on irrigated lands and those raised by dry farming, which encourages the Sioux, who once rented out their best lands, to make the most of what they own. And the white-faced cows seen today are sturdy and sleek creatures.

The prosperity of the Pine Ridge Sioux is due to the efforts and far-sightedness of their superintendent, W. O. Roberts, and his assistants, who realize that the ultimate aim on any Indian reservation is a life for Indians and by Indians.

U. S. Indian Service

En Route to Pine Ridge

Mrs. Horse Looking, a Sioux woman, and a child photographed on their way to the Pine Ridge, S. D., Indian Fair.

School Is Postponed For Army Maneuvers

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 14 (AP)—The Louisiana State Educatio Department, at the request of Army Headquarters, has advised schools in the vast Louisiana Army maneuvers area, comprising half the State, to postpone opening of classes from two weeks to a month.

Aproximately 500,000 troops will participate in the war games in September.

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Joint Declaration Lauded in Congress

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—While many Congressional leaders reserved formal comment on the Roosevelt-Churchill statement today, there was a frequently expressed feeling that in indicating war aims the two statesmen had raised a banner to which all men of good will could rally.

The strategic value of this development, many Congressmen felt, was immeasurable.

All those who commented were impressed by the historic nature of the unprecedented meeting.

Administration forces began rallying behind the declaration immediately, Senate Majority Leader, Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, saying it "will find an enthusiastic response in the hearts of all peoples everywhere who believe in freedom and Democracy." He also saw in it an inspiration to persons "opposed to wars of aggression as an instrument of national policy."

Similar praise came from Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who said, "the statement of the joint declaration of the President and the Prime Minister crystallizes the aims and aspirations in which all freedom-loving people are so closely joined."

Senators Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, minority leader tending to the isolationist school, declared the matter too important for immediate comment.

Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California: "The declaration is of momentous and far-reaching importance and should receive most earnest and careful consideration by all American citizens. All of us, I would assume, will agree with the high ideals contained in the first few points, but must reserve for further statement a consideration of the practical means suggested for carrying them out."

Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas: "Very interesting indeed, I will have to study this a little before I say anything about it."

Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, Isolationist: "It is very significant to me that our foreign policy is released from London on the radio rather than from the United States."

Speaking of the third point in the joint declaration, Senator Clark wondered "whether it applies to India and other nations held in subjugation by England."

He added that the statement "resembles the 14 points outlined by Woodrow Wilson. Wilson's program had its merits in some respects but you will remember that it was thrown in the waste basket when peace came because of power politics played by the nations of Europe."

Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois: "I shall lend encouragement to any sound, decent and reasonable effort to bring about peace, and every effort to bring about world disarmament as long as it is scrapping of armaments by all nations."

Representative Adolph V. Sabath (D) of Illinois, Chairman of the House Rules Committee: "It will have a wholesome effect in that those nations not yet conquered will band together with Britain, Russia and China, and with the help of the United States, stand firm against Germany. It is a wonderful agreement whereby Britain is willing to forego any gains."

Representative Stephen Young (D) of Ohio: "President Roosevelt in his historic meeting with Prime Minister Churchill demonstrated that he has now taken the lead in the peace offensive. The common people of the world want peace and our President will achieve world leadership for this Nation in the part he is playing to bring to end this senseless slaughter."

Representative Paul W. Shaffer (R) of Michigan: "It is just the same old story. Another little bit of sales talk to get us into this thing. It's just the old 'Save the World for Democracy' slogan dressed up in a new outfit."

Diametrically opposed opinions were voiced by the respective chairmen of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees, Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina and Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky.

Senator Reynolds asked "Why doesn't Great Britain and the United States start imposing the four freedoms on India, Russia and other places right now?" and asserted that "I'm not going to vote one penny for aid to Russia."

Representative May, however, termed the declaration "a proclamation backed by the power of the two greatest nations on earth that the gospel of peace on earth and good will to men shall prevail."

Plan of Postwar Order Is Result of Long Study

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The rough outlines of the equitable post-war order envisaged in the joint Roosevelt-Churchill declaration are taking shape in studies by the highest officials of the State Department.

Within the past month, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle have declared that only close international co-operation and the willingness of the well-to-do nations to share their resources with their poorer neighbors can guarantee continued peace and prosperity for the world.

Showing the spade work that already lies behind the Anglo-American peace enunciation, Mr. Welles stated that it was indispensable that "some adequate instrumentality" be found to carry through post-war readjustments. He implied that this instrumentality might take as its model a league of nations freed from the national selfishness and shortsightedness that brought about the downfall of the Geneva institution.

Casting Shadow of Future

In a speech promising that the United States was determined to use all its economic resources for the alleviation of post-war want in Europe, Mr. Berle stated that "out of the shadows there emerge the outlines of the world to come."

Both Mr. Welles and Mr. Berle are understood to be in accord with the President on the unavoidable necessity of creating the post-war order on a firm political, economic and social basis and it is believed that, in their recent statements, both officials were reflecting the sentiments of the White House.

In each case there was noticeable a strong determination to see to it that the United States play a role consistent with its world position in all post-war deliberations and to avoid the course of action which followed the World War when the United States refused to join the League of Nations, thereby, according to the belief of many persons here, dooming it to ineffectiveness.

Preparing for Peace

"I feel that it is not premature for me to suggest," Mr. Welles declared in an address at the Norwegian Legation here, "that the free governments of peace-loving nations everywhere should even now be considering and discussing the way in which they can best prepare for the better day which must come, when the present contest is ended in the victory of the forces of liberty and of human freedom, and in the crushing defeat of those who are sacrificing mankind to their own lust for power and loot."

After declaring the necessity of an international body to administrate peace aims, the Undersecretary warned that no peace could be lasting which did not include a drastic reduction in armaments and an absolute guarantee that equal economic opportunities will be available to all peoples.

"The abolition of offensive armaments and the limitation and reduction of defensive armaments and of the tools which make the construction of such armaments possible can only be undertaken through some rigid form of international supervision and control, and without such practical and essential control no real disarmament can ever be achieved.

Peace Must Be Equable

"No peace which may be made in the future would be valid or lasting unless it established fully and adequately the natural rights of all peoples to equal economic enjoyment," he said. "So long as any one people or any one government possesses a monopoly over natural resources or raw materials which are needed by all peoples, there can be no basis for a world order based on justice and on peace.

"I cannot believe that peoples of good will will not once more strive to realize the great ideal of an association of nations through which the freedom, the happiness and the security of all peoples may be achieved."

In foreseeing a new world order, Mr. Berle predicted that "in it, small nations will be able to live in freedom and in peace in a family of nations ruled by law which respects the right of the weak as well as the strong.

"The basis of existence must be national," he continued. "But a necessary condition must be a general accord under which all countries are assured of participation in the economic life of the world; and under which all races are assured the right to live in conditions of equality and self-respect."

No Vindictiveness Noted

In assessing the spirit of the Anglo-American declaration, observers here point out that in neither the Welles nor the Berle speech was there evidence of any vindictive intentions toward the German people, despite the obvious determination to eliminate the Hitler Government and all that it stands for.

This is seen as an indication that the White House and State Department are resolved not to acquiesce in any postwar settlement which, like the Versailles Treaty, would contain the seeds of future conflict and international friction.

Neither Mr. Welles nor Mr. Berle differentiated between the peoples of the Axis and others in regard to post-war status, thus providing a strong background for the psychological offensive which the joint declaration has set in motion against the Axis Government.

Extensive Mapping Of Canada Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Mapping and examination of many thousands of square miles of Canadian territory is being undertaken this year by the Department of Mines and Resources. Twenty-seven geological parties and nine topographical parties have been assigned to the work. Special emphasis is being laid on the possible commercial sources of tungsten, chromite, and manganese which have only a limited production, although they are strategic metals.

Projects are under way to aid prospectors in the locating of gold deposits and to aid in the development of such deposits.

Calm Britain Relaxes

Wide World

Holiday Season Crowds Await Trains in London

The magnificent morale of the British people is vividly illustrated in this picture of London crowds awaiting trains to take them to country and suburban resorts for the early August bank holiday. The British hold calmly to their traditional customs in spite of war and bombs.

Roosevelt-Churchill Draft Peace Aims in Parley at Sea

Continued from Page 1

momentous contribution of their much-rumored, but frequently doubted, conference. This declaration of ultimate aims is an instrument of war strategy as well as an instrument of peace strategy because while bluntly brushing appeasement aside it presents proposals of generous and constructive collaboration with the German people and insists upon the restoration of the "sovereign rights and self-government" of the conquered nations.

Warning to Axis

On the one hand the joint declaration warns every end of the Axis—"the Hitlerite Government and other Governments associated therewith"—that Nazi tyranny must be crushed before there can be any nope of a re-established peace.

It makes it clear that the Allies will require the unilateral disarmament of the Axis countries "pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security."

It underlines that while the Allies support the right of all peoples to choose their form of Government, totalitarianism—if the Germans continue to want it—will have to dwell within its national boundaries.

On the other hand the President and the Prime Minister pledge on behalf of United States and Great Britain that they will seek as a result of victory "no aggrandizement, territorial or other."

They pledge to the German people and to all peoples and all states, "great or small, victor or vanquished," access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world.

They pledge the fullest collaboration between all Nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all "improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security."

Only One Condition

President Roosevelt appeared to lay down only one condition particularly applicable to the United States when with Mr. Churchill he declared that the future peace must "enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance."

The published declaration of these historic aims, as released by Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary, at the White House this morning, bore the signatures of "Franklin D. Roosevelt" and "Winston S. Churchill" in that order.

While the White House has not had either the time or the inclination to confirm the report, there appears to be no reason to question the dispatches from London which say that the President and the Prime Minister spent three days together—probably last Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday and most likely on an American warship—and indicate that the meeting was at Mr. Roosevelt's initiative and request.

Accompanying Mr. Roosevelt at these conferences were much fewer advisers than the 23 who traveled with Mr. Churchill. The names of the American aides have not yet been announced, but it is suggestive that General Marshall, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; Maj.-Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, and Sumner Wells, Undersecretary of State, have all been absent simultaneously from Washington during the past few days.

Hopkins Present

Harry L. Hopkins, the President's closest personal friend and Lend-Lease Administrator, who has recently been in both Moscow and London, was also on hand and is probably accompanying Mr. Roosevelt back to Washington.

As Washington correspondents, Allied and Axis, photographers and news reel men stormed the White House at 8:30 o'clock this morning, they found Mr. Early ready for the rush, his desk plied high with mimeographs of some pronouncement which didn't look like a veto of Rivers-and-Harbors Bill. After explaining that this text was being simultaneously released in Washington and London, that one word "steps" was garbled in transmission and became "stress" in the release and admonishing the writers that no word of the declaration must be divulged in any manner until after 9 o'clock, he distributed the statements without further formality.

And thus a presidential fishing trip which emerged into a nine-day mystery thriller finally became one of the most historic and heartening events in the Allied cause, a new dedication of Anglo-American co-operation to win the war and an earnest of Anglo-American collaboration to secure the peace.

Berlin's Comment

BERLIN, Aug. 14 (AP)—The first authorized German reaction to the war aims statement of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill was that the whole declaration was a "propaganda bluff."

"Churchill and Roosevelt are unfortunate in their declaration being made at a time when every hour brings new reports of impressive successes for German arms in the Ukraine," one spokesman asserted.

Previously, there had been only DNB's brief, factual report that the United States President and British Prime Minister had met and issued their joint statement.

WPA in Florida Works on Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Over 65 per cent of all Florida Work Projects Administration workers are employed on national defense projects, according to State Administrator Wilbur E. Harkness. Out of 19,544 assignments, 12,707 persons are at work on airport, highway, and other construction or service projects related to the national defense program.

Mr. Harkness reported that total expenditures of WPA and sponsor's funds on defense projects during the fiscal year ending June 30 aggregated $14,306,703. Airports and highways accounted for the largest number of employees.

U. S.-Britain Pledges to Win Peace

Continued from Page 1

toward the establishment of a united Anglo-American battle plan for peace.

Effect on France

In Unoccupied France this new proof that Britain can count on unreserved American support is certain to have far-reaching effect in the long run, although in Vichy itself Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan's new dictatorial regime is not likely to pause in its chosen path of co-operation with Hitler. But the resistance of the French people, which the new regime is calculated to repress, is sure to be reinforced by this fresh assurance of ultimate British victory.

In North Africa the news of the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting must come like an Anglo-American Big Ben striking the fateful hour of decision for Gen. Maxime Weygand. If, as there have been some signs, he is unwilling to follow Admiral Darlan the whole way in the traitorous policy of co-operation with Hitler the joint Anglo-American stand emerging from the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting provides a possible cue for him to take his stand before the Hitlerian tide sweeps over the North African colonies now under his control.

At the eastern end of the Mediterranean Turkey, already strengthened by the joint British-Russian pledges of aid and support in the event of an attack by the Axis, will find additional reassurance in the latest and most spectacular gesture of Anglo-American solidarity against the Nazi and Fascist dictators.

The Shah of Iran is not likely to be unmoved by this new development which could hardly be more timely and may well turn the scales of Iran's crisis definitely in the favor of the democracies.

But it is in the Far East that the meeting is expected here to have its most immediate and most profound repercussions. Japan, it is emphasized here, would only abandon its aggressive and expansionist ambitions if it is shown unmistakably that both America and Britain mean business.

The meeting of Roosevelt and Churchill means just this. It is an unmistakably clear warning that the United States and the forces of Britain and the Dominions would be as one in the Pacific in opposing any further Japanese aggressive action.

China, too, is certain to find firm grounds for encouragement in the Roosevelt-Churchill statement. For this Anglo-American joint declaration clearly implies not mere co-operation between Britain and the United States to defend themselves against Hitler, it constitutes the implicit recognition that free peoples all over the world, who are fighting for deliverance from aggression and oppression, can count on the wholehearted support of the most powerful bloc of nations in the world; the ever closer association of the English-speaking democracies.

Framework for Peace

The eight principles constitute in effect a joint Anglo-American statement of war aims or peace aims. But they are much more than that. They form the framework of a democratic program for peace. They are bound to become the basis not merely of future Anglo-American co-operation, but of a vast democratic front of freedom-loving, peaceable people everywhere who are prepared to fight for their faith in freedom and self-government.

These eight peace principles thus fill the greatest gap in the British war effort up to the present time. They constitute the kernel of a broad program of world reconstruction in which Great Britain and the United States are disclosed as ready to lead in building a better world, but not as planning to impose any particular peace scheme upon it. They are a necessary counterstroke to Hitler's "new order."

It is too early to report any official reaction here to the detailed provisions of the "common principles" agreed upon by Mr Churchill and President Roosevelt. Already it is evident, however, that they do not go far enough to satisfy those here who had hoped to see the English-speaking democracies come out flatly in favor of some form of federation.

Implicit Assurances

But on the other hand they go farther than most "realistic" observers here dared to hope. They contain implicit assurances that Britain and the United States see eye to eye on the broad outlines of an ultimate peace settlement and they thereby constitute the foundation on which further stages of unified action can be built.

The emphasis in several clauses of the joint declaration on the economic aspects of the future peace settlement is seen here as of particular importance. The promise that both countries agree to further the access to trade and raw materials on equal terms to all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, is considered a master stroke in forestalling a repetition of what happened after the last war. The fifth principle foreshadowing full collaboration of all nations for the object of securing improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security is also seen as an effective answer to the Axis propagandists who have hitherto maintained that the democracies offer nothing to set against the promises of Hitler's new order.

Postwar System

The last three of the eight principles can be said to constitute the platform of a postwar political system of peace and security—it is vague and undeveloped in its present form of statement of principles it is true, but it is capable of expansion and amplification as indicated by its allusion to the eventual "establishment of a wider and more permanent system of general security."

These, it is realized, all are points of importance only for the future, and not the immediate future. But the very existence of this joint declaration of peace principles, it is true, but it is capable ent importance since, as already indicated, it implies the existence of a democratic front determined not only to defeat Hitlerism—the declaration of principles refers specifically to "the final destruction of Nazi tyranny"—but also to continue the co-operation afterwards until the peace as well as the war is won.

Other Meetings Held 'on Water'

The Roosevelt - Churchill meeting of the past week in Mid-Atlantic has not been the only historic meeting of heads of states on the water.

It was on a raft moored in the River Niemen on a rainy June 25 in 1807 that Czar Alexander I, deserting his Austrian allies, met the victorious Napoleon and in the course of a three hour tête-à-tête arranged an accord, the enthusiasm for which had already cooled off considerably when the same two met at Erfurt the following year, and vanished altogether when the conqueror invaded Russia in June, 1812.

Incidentally it was on the U. S. S. Mayflower that President Theodore Roosevelt received the Russian and Japanese delegations to arrange terms of the Treaty of Portsmouth of 1905.

Higher Speed in California Expected to Curb 'Speeders'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

In raising the speed limit on open highways to 55 miles an hour the California Legislature took official notice of a condition which has existed for some time on straight stretches. Not only does the new law, effective Sept. 13, legalize the higher rate of speed, it is expected to put a curb on greater speed.

From James M. Carter, Director of Motor Vehicles, and E. Raymond Cato, Highway Patrol Chief, come warnings that the new limit means 55 miles an hour and that no edging over this speed will be permitted. If leniency in enforcing the 45-mile limit on open highways has occurred, authorities emphasize that this will not be true of the higher speed. Not only is it believed that 55 miles an hour will be an easier limit to enforce, it is expected that greater respect for the traffic code will be established.

Meanwhile, the California State Automobile Association and other agencies are warning that 55 miles is not yet the legal rate and that those who drive beyond the 45-mile limit are still subject to penalties for not observing it.

Under the new traffic code any driver convicted three times for driving while intoxicated, after next Dec. 31, will lose his driver's license permanently. In enacting this provision, the State Legislature took notice of the fact that drunkenness is the main cause of highway accidents in California.

Other important don'ts for drivers in California prohibit backing on a highway or crossing the double line which divides it. U-turns on a highway are also prohibited.

One of the most noticeable changes under the traffic code is the statute which permits the Department of Motor Vehicles to renew vehicle registration without issuing new license plates. "Cover plates" for 1942, a small plate which clips over the present plates, have been ordered. This is to conserve metal needed in defense industries.

Those who attend football games and other events which attract great crowds will be grateful for the law empowering the highway patrol to convert a highway into a one-way road by taking over for a period of heavy traffic all lanes.

The new speed requirements contain provisions enabling the Department of Public Works to limit speeds in small stretches between business districts to 25 miles an hour or in some limited speed districts to raise it from 25 miles to 35 or 45 miles an hour. In co-operating with communities which have had difficulty with motorists entering a 25-mile zone at a high speed the Department will erect 25-mile limit signs 1,000 feet before the limit actually begins.

The new code requires all persons who dismantle automobiles to secure a license and keep a record of cars handled in this way. This is to discourage theft in the business of dismantling old cars.

Those business houses which have been calling on the Department of Motor Vehicles for information as to owners of cars with certain license numbers for the purpose of selling them tires, equipment, or a new car, or some such commercial purpose, will hereafter be required to pay 10 cents for each request. It is believed this will curtail this practice.

Pacific '40-Plus' Sets Job Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Forty-Plus of Southern California, one of the Nation's several co-operative groups which co-operate in finding employment for experienced men beyond 40 years of age, announced recently that in placing 28 members in a 30-day period it had set a new service record here.

"This record," explained Jay Wilcox, Chairman of the group's "marketing" commitee, "is partially due to the general business expansion throughout the Country However that is not the whole story. The Forty-Plus movement is gaining tremendous momentum in southern California. More and more employers are seeking our free placement service in obtaining pre-investigated men of mature experience and ability. More and more men who can meet our rigid requirements are applying for membership."

Vichy's 'View'

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 14 (AP)—A highly placed Vichy French source declared today that the Roosevelt-Churchill war aims statement was "insufficient to assure peace and justice."

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Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time.

Vichy's 'View'

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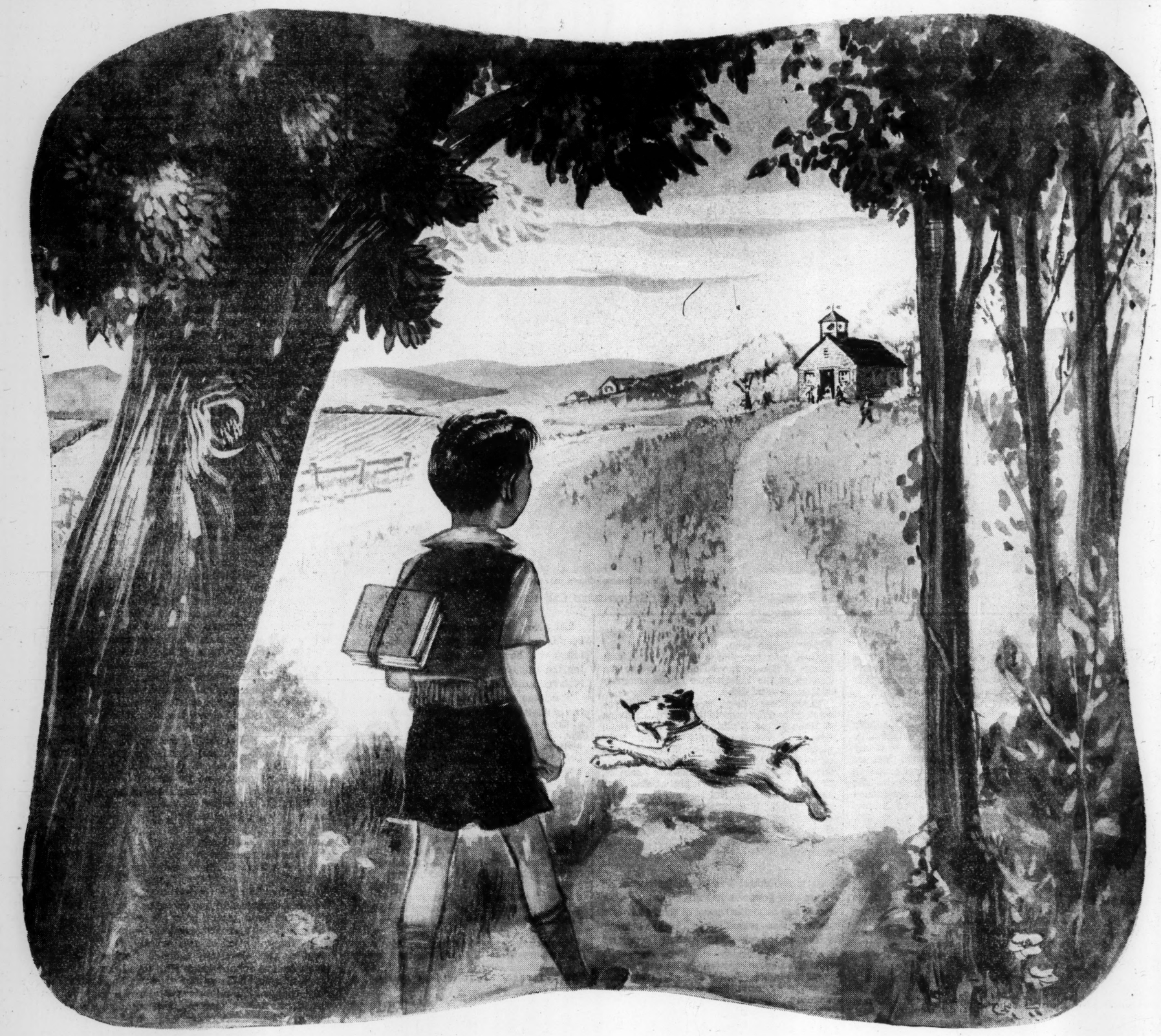

The Little Red Schoolhouse is just a symbol...

FEW of us actually went to a little red schoolhouse or were taught to the tune of a hickory stick. These things, to most of us, are just symbols that help us evoke our own schoolday memories. Remember those busy days when we were getting ready for school?

Most of us had much the same experience. When we were moppets in grade school, Mother was our full time purchasing agent. Gradually we had more to say about what was bought for us. But the final arbiter of our back-to-school purchases was usually Mother. She inventoried our needs and saw that they were satisfied. Often when we had our heart set on something special but didn't consider the family exchequer, Mother somehow made sure that we got it. Remember?

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The Home Forum

Kipling Shows Us The Scenery

THIS ESSAY WAS, most accommodatingly for me, inspired by the mere casual reading of some passages from—of all people, Kipling. Rudyard Kipling, as it happens, has not been one of my authors. Perhaps I should hesitate to admit that; yet it is less reprehensible than my lifelong inability to cope with Dickens. So I make my confession boldly and await the denunciations which it will probably invite. My private reasons are not easy to explain. Either one does or one does not read certain writers. Kipling I have not read, except sketchily and a long while ago.

Until the other day when someone whose literary judgment matters to me asked if I had read Kipling's "American Notes." We had been talking of the skill which some writers display in presenting things and places without actually describing them. Notably the Grand Canyon of Arizona, because that ranks as one of the supreme marvels and, as I choose to contend, is in all likelihood scarcely ever understood by anyone. Giving out estimates of depth and width and length; explaining weather conditions and cloud formations; setting down in neat columns a list of the colors which the rocks assume at various hours and seasons—these are not descriptions, but the raw materials from which artistic achievements may result or not according to the inspiration of the recipient.

Mr. J. B. Priestley, as a matter of fact, does not describe the Canyon except inadvertently, being obsessed with the promulgation of his time theory. Mr. Haniel Long, most recent man to write on the subject, does not describe it either. I personally believe that, being familiar with the place in all its moods, he did not presume to take any liberties with it. And, as for the artist with a conscience—well, he selects only one small aspect of the Canyon, seen under his chosen light, and proceeds to offer us his more or less sensitive response to it. He does not pretend to describe the Canyon with his brush, however cleverly weighted with vivid paint. The writer necessarily wields his own tools—words—and, if he is wise, leaves his readers to make their own descriptions. Mr. Kipling is wise.

So my friend said: "Read your Kipling. Forget all your prejudices. Watch how he holds the Yellowstone Park up to our gaze."

* * *

I have met almost no one who is acquainted with the "American Notes," so I can still hold my own head moderately high. It seems that Kipling's travel sketches were contributed to "The Civil and Military Gazette" and "The Pioneer," both Indian publications; and afterward, that is to say in 1889, they were collected in the two volumes known as "From Sea to Sea." So one has only to seek that section of his library where range the family sets of classics, suitably calf-bound, some of which may not have had their leaves cut in all these years. Lift down the second volume of "From Sea to Sea" and cut those leaves at once, surreptitiously if need be. It will be worth your trouble.

This, remember, is the young Kipling, happy, free, full of humor. He must have delighted in seeing the world. And how he saw it—keenly, shrewdly, with the eye of an artist. When he first met the Yellowstone, he mischievously gave his public the keynote by his nonchalant comment that the Park "is just a howling wilderness of three thousand square miles, full of all imaginable freaks of a fiery nature." After which remark one finds himself ready for anything.

* * *

It so happened that the day of Kipling's arrival in the midst of those "imaginable freaks" was the Fourth of July. And, if any circumstance could have afforded him an opportunity to study the American people in an untrammelled mood, this was it. The national celebration had its sharply limned effect upon the mise-en-scène; and Kipling was not the man to miss any of the fine shadings. The members of two conducted parties there crossed each other's paths, taking collective action in punctuating the natural setting with American flags, red, white, and blue handkerchiefs, and even patriotic colors fastened to the head-stalls of the horses. As for the things they said—private individuals among themselves and a clergyman in a public speech to them all—Kipling made the most of all that, too. Revolvers were flourished. Tongues sped. Bragging was not unknown. Nothing was too much to claim for the young land of America, even to the reckless disparagement of things English and those pertaining to the Continent of Europe. One gathers that Kipling was primed for that challenge and knew precisely how to meet it. For he was at no loss when "a perfectly unknown young man" approached him and inquired whether he was going to get out his letters of naturalization. Mercifully, it was just about then that the Englishman heard the scenery of the Yellowstone referred to as "elegant," which so infuriated him that he forgot all about the insulting suggestion that he should renounce his British citizenship.

* * *

From that point forward, Kipling sets himself to show us the scenery. But how does he do it? Chiefly by making us laugh at the reactions of the "old lady from Chicago" who, with her practical-minded husband, drove in the same "buggy" with Kipling. Chiefly through action, if you will notice—taking things into his hands and seeing what happens to them, like the morsel of mud which someone grasped only to find, half an hour later, that it had resolved itself into lime dust and blown away between the fingers; or like that whitened stump of a pine tree which Kipling seized, and found that "the whole thing turned over under my hand as a tree would do in a nightmare." Yes, Kipling shows us the Yellowstone by inference, through the speech and action of his companions.

There were the everpresent "old lady from Chicago" and her husband; there was the spirited Tom who drove the four horses and took the curves at a run. "'Take it at a run!' said Tom, spitting out the dust. Of course there was a sharp curve, and a bridge at the bottom, but luckily nothing met us, and we came to a wooden shanty called an hotel, in time for a crazy tiffin served by very gorgeous handmaids with very pink cheeks." There was Yankee Jim, a "picturesque old man with a talent for yarns that Ananias might have envied"; and near his cabin a brook which held so many trout that Kipling does not dare to enumerate his catch. There were soldiers who saw small use in observing the careful uniform and behavior of their fellows in the land which Kipling bespoke. And one of them was actually a Cockney, who could meet Kipling on his own ground. There was the maiden straight out of one of Mr. Henry James' novels who, with her father and mother, was escaping a portion of a dull season at Saratoga, who desired to see the Canyon of the Yellowstone in the company of Kipling—and did.

There were others, many; and each reacted quite differently to the setting. In giving us these people, Kipling gives us at the same time the Yellowstone which was their temporary background. And—could anyone make us understand better the nature of its mysteries, its persistent and sometimes annoying pranks? No statistics. Not a hint of size. Very little color or shape. But we have it, expertly, satisfyingly, numorously, delectably. We might almost have been there ourselves. All those years ago, Kipling showed us how the thing is done—how one describes without describing.

* * *

It is an almost irresistible temptation to quote this youthful Kipling. When he does resort to a little description of color and vista, when he does permit himself to give over his jollity and turn sober because genuinely moved by the beauty—oh, then! one gets a quality of prose which is to be cherished. I must not quote. I dare not. And, in any case, it would be injudicious where all is so rewarding. Whether or not you are a Kipling "fan," read those few pages in "American Notes."

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

By Courtesy of the Cleveland (Ohio) Museum of Art to The Christian Science Monitor

A TWO-HANDLED SILVER-GILT CUP FROM THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

THE NAME OF the craftsman who made this beautiful two-handled cup of silver-gilt is unknown. The cup was wrought in 1686 during the reign of James II. It is six inches high and nearly eight inches in diameter.

The large bowl is molded from a piece of heavy silver. It is ornamented with a motive of flying figures holding a crown and wreath. The cover is elaborately embellished with motives known as *chinoiserie*, inspired by Oriental designs. The handle is shaped like a bud.

House of Foam

Intrepidly we built a house of foam,
Its windows looking westward, water-thin;
Never the silver threshold of our home
Shall crumble, or its green walls topple in!
Such is the curious faith we have in sand,
The coastwise kinship out of reach of those
Who have grown long accustomed to the land,
Tasting no salt on any wind that blows.

We, who have learned to read the tides, repel
White fury when the cresting surf breaks high,
Sheltered though fog hang heavy; where we dwell
Rooms are forever open to the sky—
Yet strangers who come knocking at our door
See only driftwood and deserted shore!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

Gratitude Essential

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GRACIOUS LIVING is expressed in many courtesies, in lovingly deferring one's wishes to those of others, in consideration of those about us, and in appreciation of services received. In fact, gratitude and appreciation are invaluable in maintaining harmonious relationships in families, and with fellow workers or friends.

We all know those who are habitually joyous, grateful for every service, ready with words of appreciation. How we love to be with them! We delight in the expression of beautiful qualities just as we enjoy walking in some lovely flower garden. But we must remember that genuine gratitude is never a mere surface appearance; it is sincerely honest, permeating one's daily living, expressed in all circumstances toward everyone spontaneously and joyously.

Many exhortations to praise and gratitude abound in the Bible. The Psalmist exclaims (Psalms 103:2), "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits." In praising God for all the benefits we have received, we acknowledge Him as the source of every blessing. Thanking our heavenly Father for His goodness is indeed commendable, and Christ Jesus gave us the example of expressing thanks to God before the desired blessing is made manifest. When he fed the five thousand persons, he first looked to God in praise and prayer. Also, before calling Lazarus from the tomb Jesus said (John 11:41), "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me." This, then, is the example which all must follow. Expressing gratitude to God before the blessing is outwardly seen, implies faith, courage, hope, trust—qualities much needed in solving our problems. Many healings have resulted from thanking God for blessings not apparent to material sight, but clear to spiritual vision.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy asks (pp. 3, 4), "Are we really grateful for the good already received?" And she adds, "While the heart is far from divine Truth and Love, we cannot conceal the ingratitude of barren lives." If our experience seems bleak, barren, joyless, or unfruitful, may it not be that we have not been truly "grateful for the good already received"? Certainly, everyone has received innumerable blessings for which to thank our heavenly Father.

Christian Science teaches that God is the only creator, the one cause or power, altogether good, giving good alone to His children. God's creation must, then, express the qualities of this wholly good creator, and Christian Science further teaches us to acknowledge Him in all our ways and to claim as our true selfhood only that which expresses divine Love. Health, harmony, employment, companionship, home—yes, every good gift—belong to us by reflection, and we must not accept the opposite beliefs of the carnal mind, which would mesmerize us with its lies. Whatever comes from God is reflected by man, His image and likeness. Knowing this spiritual fact, we must claim our heritage now, thanking our Father that His work is finished and complete.

We learn in Christian Science that gratitude is essential to healing and progress, and must be continually entertained in thought and expressed in word and deed. We must follow the example of Jesus, who claimed no will apart from God, but obeyed the heavenly commands in everything he did. Watching our thoughts, refusing to accept error, remembering that we are one with our Father in heaven, is true gratitude. Refusing to be swayed by sense testimony, however discordant it may appear; holding to the fact of man's spiritual, harmonious being, however ill, weak, tired, or afraid one may feel; rejoicing in the eternal truth of ever-present, indestructible Life, even when confronted with what mortal mind calls death—all these are active expressions of true gratitude to God.

We may express gratitude impartially and universally, as the flower sheds its fragrance for all to enjoy. Many Christian Scientists state that they hardly understood the meaning of gratitude until they learned its importance in Christian Science. In the Wednesday evening testimony meetings in Christian Science churches throughout the world, those who recount the blessings received through Christian Science give grateful thanks to God, the Giver of all good.

Some may think that gratitude is conditional on good already at hand, when this or that blessing is received, or some particular demonstration is achieved. But true gratitude recognizes good as already at hand because God's work is finished and complete. When Jesus healed the ten lepers, nine departed, content with physical well-being, but one returned to give thanks to God. Our Master commended this one, saying (Luke 17:19), "Thy faith hath made thee whole." As Christian Scientists gain in understanding, expressing more gratitude for blessings, seen and unseen, in the midst of trials, turmoil, war, may they not rejoice that they too are made whole as was the Samaritan whom Jesus healed centuries ago, and that healing in Christian Science includes tranquillity, joy, peace, love, protection, abundance, home, in fact, the kingdom of heaven?

In the words from a much-loved hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 3):

"Grant then, dear Father-Mother, God,
Whatever else befall,
This largess of a grateful heart
That loves and blesses all."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Dankbarkeit ist wesentlich

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

SITTSAMES LEBEN kommt in vielen Zuvorkommenheiten, in liebevollem Zurückstellen der eigenen Wünsche, in Rücksichtnahme auf unsere Mitmenschen und in Würdigung empfangener Dienste zum Ausdruck. Ja, Dankbarkeit und Anerkennung sind zur Aufrechterhaltung harmonischer Beziehungen in Familien und unter Mitarbeitern und Freunden unschätzbar.

Wir alle kennen Menschen, die gewohnheitsmäßig freudig, für jeden ihnen erwiesenen Dienst dankbar sind und stets Worte der Anerkennung haben. Wie gern wir mit ihnen zusammen sind! Wir freuen uns über den Ausdruck schöner Eigenschaften geradeso, wie wir uns freuen, wenn wir durch einen schönen Blumengarten gehen. Aber wir dürfen nicht vergessen, daß echte Dankbarkeit nicht etwas Oberflächliches ist. Sie ist aufrichtig ehrlich, sie durchdringt ganz unser tägliches Leben, kommt unter allen Umständen unwillkürlich und freudig gegen jedermann zum Ausdruck.

In der Bibel finden wir viele Ermahnungen zu Lobpreisung und Dankbarkeit. Der Psalmist ruft aus (Ps. 103, 2): „Lobe den Herrn, meine Seele, und vergiß nicht, was er dir Gutes getan hat". Indem wir Gott für alle empfangenen Wohltaten preisen, anerkennen wir Ihn als die Quelle jedes Segens. Unserem himmlischen Vater für Seine Güte zu danken, ist in der Tat lobenswert, und Christus Jesus gab uns das Beispiel, Gott zu danken, ehe der erwünschte Segen offenbar wird. Als er die Fünftausend speiste, wandte er sich zuerst in Lobpreisung und im Gebet an Gott. Auch ehe er Lazarus aus dem Grabe hervorrief, sagte er (Joh. 11, 41): „Vater, ich danke dir, daß du mich erhört hast". Dies ist also das Beispiel, dem alle nacheifern müssen. Gott Dank sagen, ehe der Segen äußerlich sichtbar ist, läßt Glauben, Mut, Hoffnung, Vertrauen erkennen—Eigenschaften, die beim Lösen unserer Probleme sehr nötig sind. Gott für Segnungen danken, die dem materiellen Auge nicht sichtbar, aber dem geistigen Blick klar sind, hat schon viele Heilungen zur Folge gehabt.

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" fragt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 3, 4): „Sind wir wirklich dankbar für das schon empfangene Gute?" Und sie fügt hinzu: „Solange das Herz fern ist von der göttlichen Wahrheit und Liebe, können wir die Undankbarkeit eines unfruchtbaren Lebens nicht verbergen". Wenn unsere Erfahrung öde, dürftig, freudlos oder unfruchtbar scheint, kann es dann nicht sein, daß wir nicht wahrhaft „dankbar für das schon empfangene Gute" gewesen sind? Gewiß hat jeder unzählige Segnungen empfangen, für die er unserem himmlischen Vater danken kann.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott der einzige Schöpfer, die eine Ursache oder Kraft, das vollkommen Gute ist und Seinen Kindern nur Gutes gibt. Gottes Schöpfung muß also die Eigenschaften dieses vollkommen guten Schöpfers ausdrücken, und die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns ferner, daß wir Ihn auf allen unseren Wegen anerkennen und als unser wahres Selbst nur das beanspruchen müssen, was die göttliche Liebe ausdrückt. Gesundheit, Harmonie, Beschäftigung, Kameradschaft, Wohnung—alle guten Gaben—gehören uns durch Widerspiegelung, und wir dürfen nicht die entgegengesetzten Annahmen des fleischlichen Sinnes annehmen, der uns mit seinen Lügen zu mesmerisieren sucht. Alles, was von Gott kommt, wird vom Menschen, Seinem Bild und Gleichnis, widergespiegelt. Da wir diese geistige Tatsache wissen, müssen wir unsere Erbschaft jetzt beanspruchen und unserem Vater danken, daß Sein Werk vollendet und vollständig ist.

Wir lernen in der Christlichen Wissenschaft verstehen, daß für Heilung und Fortschritt Dankbarkeit wesentlich ist und beständig im Denken gehegt und in Wort und Tat ausgedrückt werden muß. Wir müssen dem Beispiel Jesu nacheifern, der keinen von Gott getrennten Willen geltend machte, sondern bei allem, was er tat, den himmlischen Geboten gehorchte. Auf unsere Gedanken achtgeben, es ablehnen, Irrtum anzunehmen, eingedenk sein, daß wir eins sind mit unserem Vater im Himmel, ist wahre Dankbarkeit. Es ablehnen, sich vom Sinnenzeugnis beherrschen zu lassen, wie unharmonisch es auch scheinen mag; an der Tatsache des geistigen, harmonischen Seins des Menschen festhalten, wie krank, schwach, müde oder furchtsam man sich auch fühlen mag; über die ewige Wahrheit des allgegenwärtigen, unzerstörbaren Lebens frohlocken, sogar angesichts dessen, was das sterbliche Gemüt Tod nennt—dies alles sind tätige Bekundungen wahrer Dankbarkeit gegen Gott.

Wir können Dankbarkeit unparteiisch und allgemein ausdrücken, wie die Blume ihren Duft zur Freude aller verbreitet. Viele Christliche Wissenschafter sagen, daß sie die Bedeutung von Dankbarkeit kaum verstanden haben, ehe sie in der Christlichen Wissenschaft ihre Wichtigkeit verstehen gelernt haben. In den Mittwochabend-Zeugnisversammlungen der christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirchen in der ganzen Welt danken diejenigen, die von den Segnungen erzählen, die sie durch die Christliche Wissenschaft empfangen haben, Gott, dem Geber alles Guten.

Manche mögen denken, Dankbarkeit sei nur angebracht für das Gute, das schon vorhanden ist, wenn dieser oder jener Segen empfangen oder ein besonderer Beweis vollbracht wird. Aber wahre Dankbarket anerkennt, daß das Gute schon vorhanden ist, weil Gottes Werk vollendet und vollständig ist. Als Jesus die zehn Aussätzigen heilte, gingen neun weg, zufrieden, daß sie leiblich geheilt waren. Aber einer kam zurück, um Gott zu danken. Unser Meister lobte diesen mit den Worten (Luk. 17, 19): „Dein Glaube hat dir geholfen". Wenn die Christlichen Wissenschafter an Verständnis zunehmen und inmitten von Anfechtungen, Unruhe und Krieg mehr Dankbarkeit für sichtbare und unsichtbare Segnungen ausdrücken, können sie dann nicht frohlocken, daß auch ihnen geholfen wird wie dem Samariter, den Jesus vor Jahrhunderten heilte, und daß Heilung in der Christlichen Wissenschaft Ruhe, Freude, Frieden, Liebe, Schutz, Fülle, Heim, ja das Himmelreich in sich schließt?

In einem beliebten Kirchenlied lesen wir (Christian Science Hymnal, Nr. 3):

„Gib uns, lieber Vater-Mutter-Gott,
Was uns auch sonst geschehe,
Diesen Reichtum eines dankbaren Herzens,
Das alle liebt und segnet".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

English Immigrant

PIONEERING had been gone from New York State for a hundred years when my British grandfather came to America. His contributions to his adopted country were not the spectacular feats of a frontiersman, but rather the homely fidelities of the citizen.

His cooper's trade took him through the Finger Lakes region, placid villages between blue waters and vineyard-covered hills. The names seemed strange: Keuka, Seneca, Canandaigua, Rheims, Urbana and Penn Yan. He liked best the Scotch Dundee. However, he disregarded strangeness and solitude and insecurity, season after season he sawed and fitted and hammered, a neat and irascible Englishman, perfect embodiment of skill, careful craftsmanship, thoroughness. That was seventy years ago, and today, in the dusky cellars, huge casks which he made can still be seen and used.

Weekday precision had its Sunday counterpart: the conviction that reverent attire included silk hat and ivory-headed cane. Yankee farmers, who gladly praised the beauty of his barrels, jeered openly at this, but his obstinacy matched their inconsistency. In his eighties he was still carrying, on Sundays, the cherished cane.

Although the garden of his later years was merely a narrow city lot, overhung with smoke, bushel baskets were needed for its wealth of lovely products. Untiring, honest, reticent, possessing qualities which the child, his granddaughter, did not then fully comprehend, he is most fondly remembered, now, by the lines sung so vigorously in his rare expansive moods.

"Rule, Britannia, rule the waves,
Britons never, never, N-E-V-E-R will be slaves!"

H. H.

Concerning Carillons

CARILLONS APPEAR to have originated in the Low Countries and nowhere else have they reached such a high state of development.

The terms "carillon" and "chime" are often used interchangeably, but as a matter of fact they are fundamentally different.

A *chime* (also called a peal or ring) is a group of bells seldom covering more than an octave, and attuned to intervals of the *diatonic* scale.

A *carillon* is a broader group of bells, often running to four octaves or more and attuned to intervals of the *chromatic* scale. . . .

You will be surprised at the range and variety of music you hear on the carillon, but for the most part they are adaptations of music written for other instruments. There is little that has been written especially for the carillon, and that is easy enough to understand. Carillons differ widely among themselves, ranging from two and a half to over four octaves. So it has come about that the only good music composed for the carillon is the work of a small group of gifted carillonneurs.—From "Belgium," by HUGH GIBSON. (New York: Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc. Copyright 1939.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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—*and*—

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Flight of the Tax Dollar ..... ***By R. L. S.***

At every tick of the second hand of your watch the Federal Government is now losing about $28 in potential excise taxes alone from the new revenue bill which, after three months in the House has only just reached a Senate committee for discussion. Putting it the other way round, if these excise taxes (which are only part of the big new tax bill) were now in effect, the Treasury would be getting an additional $2,400,000 in taxes a day. It would seem to be to the national interest to hurry things up.

The prospect of adequately meeting the emergency with the new tax bill seems none too rosy to this observer, in any case, following testimony of Treasury officials before the Senate committee last week. The original goal was to raise two-thirds of current Federal expenses by taxation (not defense expenses alone, as was inadvertently stated in this column Aug. 8) and to raise the other third by borrowing. This ratio has now, apparently, been quietly scrapped.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan asked Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau on the witness stand last week if he recalled that he had declared the protection of public credits required "inescapably" that "we should go on a one-third, two-thirds basis, in other words that we should pay two-thirds of our operating governmental costs." Mr. Morgenthau said he did recall the statement and that he had made it. To produce such a two-thirds, pay-as-you-go ratio, it was estimated, at that time, that a tax of $3,500,000,000 would suffice. The Treasury submitted its tax recommendations to the House on that basis.

But today the situation has changed. The budget's estimate of Federal expenditures which was previously only $19,000,000,000 is today $22,000,000,000 and, furthermore, the House did not pass the full $3,500,000,000 tax bill. To carry through the two-thirds ratio now, Mr. Morgenthau told Mr. Vandenberg "we would need another $2,000,000,000 in taxes," over and above the proposed $3,500,000,000 tax bill.

Unfortunately, even this does not tell the whole story. The budget has already made one jump in its estimates of Federal expenditures. Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia asked Mr. Morgenthau if he did not believe that expenditures might be jumped again and reach $25,000,000,000 this fiscal year. "Perfectly possible," said Mr. Morgenthau.

"In my judgment it will be $15,000,000,000," said Senator Byrd, "and I think you agree it could be $25,000,000,000."

"I agree with you," Mr. Morgenthau broke in, "that the defense program is going to work out to nearer $25,000,000,000 than $22,000,000,000.

In that case the two-thirds pay-as-you go ratio is farther than ever from realization. In fact, Treasury officials say privately that it has been dropped, probably for good. It is another instance of underestimating the size of the defense program.

It is only another argument, however, for seeing that the present tax bill is not further reduced in its passage through Congress, and that instead its provisions be strengthened, if anything, in the effort to head off inflation.

A good deal has been written, in this connection, about making the "little fellow" pay income taxes by lowering the exemptions. As a means of making the masses tax-conscious, and of reducing purchasing power at this crisis, a strong argument can be made out for the program. But it is not the panacea that many editorial writers appear to think.

For one thing, it is hard to collect from the "little man." This may be true even with the simplified procedure recommended by the Treasury. Representative Frank Crowther, of New York, second ranking Republican of the House Ways and Means Committee, recently declared that last year's tax lowered exemptions for personal income tax and brought in approximately 2,000,000 new taxpayers. The amounts paid were small, varying from 11 cents to about $9 and the "amount collected was between $12,000,000,000 and $13,000,000,000, and it cost $8,000,000,000 to collect it, and required 3,900 new employees in the Internal Revenue Department."

Secondly, lowering the income tax brackets, as proposed, to catch the "little man" has one effect which many people who advocate it do not seem to understand. It automatically puts a higher tax on all those who are already paying income taxes. It is not the "little man" who foots the bill, it is the people in the higher brackets.

If exemptions are reduced to bring in the "little man," then the same exemptions are reduced all up and down the line—on me and on you. Thus, the Treasury has now yielded to editorial pressure and proposes to reduce the personal income tax exemptions so that an individual who earns as little as $14.43 a week will pay a tax. By this broadening of the base, the Treasury expects to raise $303,000,000. But the "little man" will not pay this sum. As John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, told the Senate Finance Committee—"the overwhelming portion (of the $303,000,000) comes from the people who today, last year, over the last few years, have already been on the tax roll."

To which Senator Vandenberg replied: "There is not any doubt about that."

The third reason for hesitating to put very heavy income taxes on the "little man" is that he is already carrying more than his share of the revenue burden now in concealed local, State and Federal taxes, as previous articles in this column have brought out. One Government agency estimates that the lowest paid wage-earner now pays 20 cents out of every dollar he earns in hidden taxes. That is 1 cent in every nickel. The heaviest tax burden today is carried by the poor people and the rich people; the people in the "middle income" brackets escape less severely.

The Country Speaks: New York

On Straining Hawsers and Hoarse Whistles ..... ***By Robert M. Hallett***

Although to the landlubber's eye the Port of New York seems to be less active than when ocean passenger craft from the Seven Seas steamed into the harbor, the Port is working silently, without ostentation, and doing a bigger job than during peacetime.

This is true despite the fact that Hudson River piers are barren of the long, slim hulls of three years ago. Now British vessels of all classes—every available bottom the British can round up, including many one-time American flag vessels—are quietly nosing into port, loading their holds to the hatches, and moving out of the harbor without publicity or fanfare, carrying on one of the most important functions of Britain's war effort. Battered British war vessels also unobtrusively limp into port for repairs, slipping out again just as quietly.

Some American shipping necessarily has been curtailed by the President's order forbidding American vessels in belligerent waters, but a large number of American bottoms not already taken over for the shipping pool to aid the democracies are engaged in carrying increasingly heavy cargoes to and from South America, ports in the Pacific, Africa, and Portugal.

The Port of New York has not reached its capacity flow of goods. Whereas in 1917-'18 congestion in the port was a serious bottleneck in delivery of materials to Europe, today, although the stream of goods is nearly as large as during the World War, the port is working with well-oiled efficiency.

Improvement is in large part attributable to the 20-year-old Port of New York Authority which developed the area from an unwieldy mechanism of several autonomous parts into a consolidated unit. Likewise railroad facilities, equipment, and direction have been improved, eliminating rail jams like those which stalled millions of dollars' worth of war materials hundreds of miles behind this port in the last war.

The Port Authority announced recently that a steadily mounting share of the Nation's foreign trade was moving through the port. In prewar years, this area normally handled about 35 per cent of this commerce, while in March, 1941, this percentage rose to 55. In dollars and cents, this means that the port handled $196,424,000 of the Nation's total of $357,233,000 of exports for March.

The Authority also disclosed that in 1940 export traffic through the port rung up the cash register for nearly $2,000,000,000, the largest in any year since 1920. Nearly half of the goods went to Europe, principally Great Britain, the Authority said, adding that shipments for South and Central America, Africa, and Asia gained by many millions of dollars. Increased imports from Asia and Africa helped offset the curtailment of goods from Europe, it disclosed.

Coincidentally, the Association of American Railroads disclosed the rail shipments to the port for export were nearly on a level with those of 1917-'18. Arrayed against a 1917-'18 monthly estimate of 1,250 cars unloaded for lighterage—that is, unloaded from cars and reloaded to lighters for delivery alongside vessels—were 1,102 cars in June of this year. This contrasts with 876 cars for July, 1940, and 683 for November, 1939.

Meanwhile the New York Foreign Trade Zone at Stapleton, which the Court of Appeals in Albany ruled on July 28 must revert from private hands to city control, announced an increase in business from $1,174,293 in 1937 to $84,431,068 in 1940. Officers of the "Free Port" predicted a further business rise this year despite the handicap of limited space.

To Change the Subject:

As Roosevelt and Churchill Meet ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

On this day of all days, it is safe to profess an admiration for Woodrow Wilson. And, likewise, a belief in the League of Nations.

A bold statement, you may say. What makes me think so? Quite lately so important a person as Wendell Willkie has predicted that, after this war, there will emerge "a league of all nations, with an international police force to maintain order, and the man who brings this about will be the greatest man of the age." Which, I choose to think, is merely another way of admitting that Mr. Wilson was the greatest man of his age. A man, most regrettably, beyond the imagination of his fellows.

Had he had his country's support—Well, it is true that one never can be sure and one ought not to be too specific. But we might, just conceivably, be living in another sort of world had the United States accepted membership in the League. Perhaps, even yet, it is not too late. Just watch the newspapers. Just listen to your radio. People are slowly beginning to understand.

That point, for instance, about the "international police force." Yes, the League of Nations, as Mr. Wilson envisioned it, did provide for precisely that protection. But men never trusted the League; they never really gave it a chance to operate. And Mr. Wilson himself knew that his was not the finished plan: that its scope would need to be expanded here, modified there. He knew, and said frankly, that the League was not a perfect vehicle. Why am I so sure? Because I heard Mr. Wilson discuss it.

It was like this: When Mr. Wilson returned from his first visit to Paris, he landed in Boston and was scheduled to make a speech in Mechanics Hall, hard by the office of this newspaper. So much did I desire to hear that speech that, contrary to my usual habit, I wandered shamelessly about the office making my request for a press pass. Everybody said there was no extra one. They were polite, but positive. So I went out to watch Mr. and Mrs. Wilson drive through Copley Square in an open car. It was small comfort, but better than none.

Then I returned to my office, took off my hat and made a pretense at work. At that moment, a man (to my everlasting gratitude) dashed into the room and tossed a ticket in front of me on my desk. I snatched it up and, with my hat in my hand, ran down the stairs and along the street. I was just in time, no more.

I had no seat, of course. But that I hardly heeded. With scores of other eager listeners, I stood in one of the side aisles. And there was not a word of that address which I missed. Nor did any of the others, I felt at the time. At that stage in the proceedings, Mr. Wilson had the country with him; and his own high hopes and anticipations were intact. He spoke with absolutely no personal magnetism, which today people consider so essential. He had no oratory. He did not have even what one might call a pleasant voice. He simply rose and spoke. But he did it with such deep conviction, with such unselfed enthusiasm, with such longing to see established the free and equal basis of the relations between all nations—that he simply *had* to be heard. I cannot think that anyone in that vast audience missed anything he said.

The one reason that I did not cry straight through that speech was the embarrassing proximity of too many people I knew, I longed to sob. The relief of it! The high destiny! The mere fact that here was a man who dared to stand for what he perceived to be true. I believed in the League of Nations before that day, but thereafter my belief was deepened a thousandfold.

It will yet come to pass—it must. It may not be called by the same name, although the ugly stigma rapidly is being removed. The world plan which will emerge may be couched in different language and vary from the original in outline and scope and method of enforcement. But, to all intents and purposes, it will be a League of Nations. For there is no other human way open to men than to join themselves together in some plan for the universal welfare.

And I shall remember that it was Woodrow Wilson who first had that vision.

About Mountains, Men, and National Defense

In the shadows of the fierce majesty of the El Paso uplands an army begins to take form.

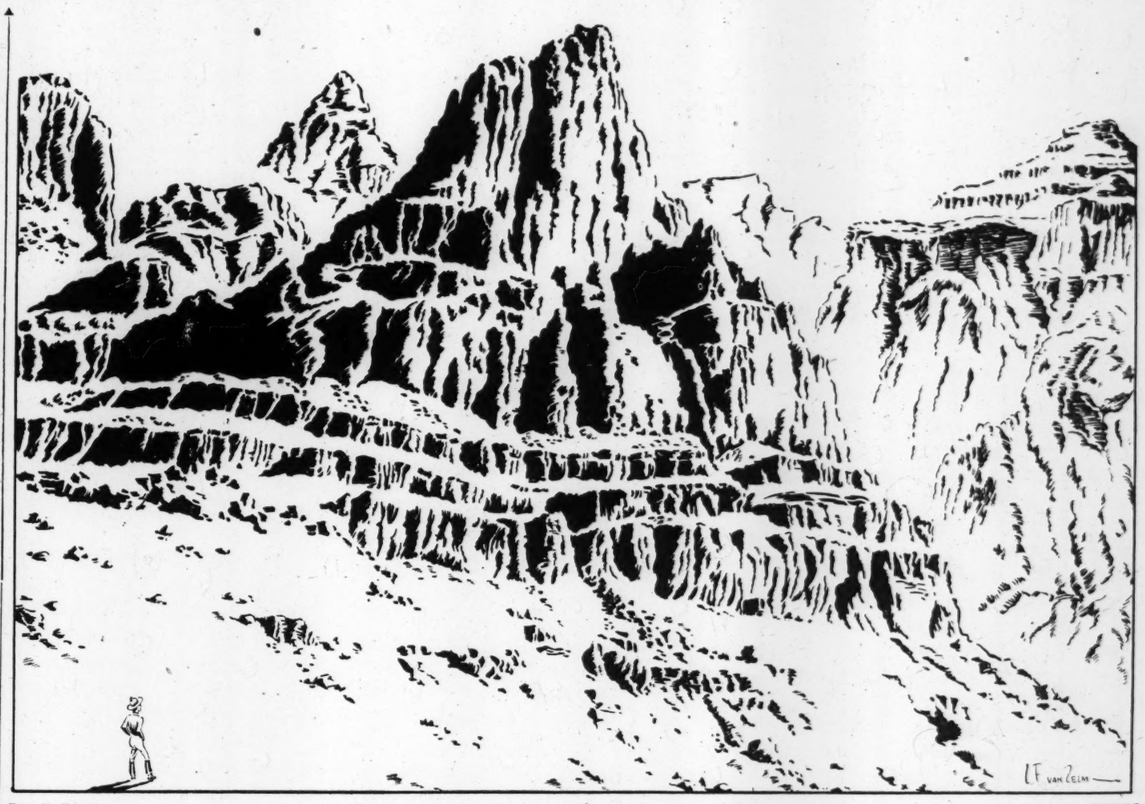
Inside America
Tenth of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Bliss, Texas

You must see these mountains around El Paso to believe them. They are wrinkled like an old squaw's face and they have lost their color from millenniums of bleaching. They are as arid as the desert and as weather worn, and their desiccated sides are washed down into cubes and triangles by erosion till their ribs stick out like those of ancient horses.

El Paso and Fort Bliss, on the Mexican border, where 25,000 young draftees from all over the East have been brought together, are cupped in by these mountains, like a barrier, and by the Rio Grande; and Mexico is just over the way. And the first sight that the draftees have of the new world in which they are training is of these mountains, rising as firm and distant and aloof and implacable there as the United States Government, which has snatched them all up out of homes and offices, and love affairs and private concerns, and put them down on an arid flat, where there is sand and grit and gravel under foot, and a sun that beats all day out of a cerulean sky, and not a tree on the horizon—let alone on that ridge of dry and jagged mountains.



By a Staff Artist

"I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes Unto the Hills . . . "

A Draftee at Fort Bliss, Texas, looks up at what Mr. Strout calls "the terrible majesty of these mountains," and renews his faith.

And while I am about it, I think it is no use beating about the bush about present Army morale. I think it is low. This will be disputed, and maybe I am wrong. But as I see it, the boys who were originally drafted for a year, and who had reconciled themselves to the fact, now suddenly find themselves held for another 18 months by Congressional action, with no war going on to give them its patriotic afflatus and feel a double grievance because of the uncertainty.

If I had been a Congressman I would have voted for the extra 18 months. I think it was the right thing to do. But that does not make the prospect any happier for the selectees. The young men I have talked to seem grimly prepared to go through with the service. After all, they have no alternative. But to say they like it, or are happy about it, or that the way the whole thing was managed was not a mistake, does not seem to me to be accurate. The one-vote majority in the House did not help matters any. The dissatisfaction of the selectees is a fact that must be reckoned with, I think, strategically, politically, and in other ways, and this camp among the mountains, is only one place where it can be found.

It takes a person who is very secure within himself and has found peace in his own heart to find beauty in these mountains. And yet the beauty is there. Natives of this land see it instinctively. Tom Lea, the young artist who lives here, and whose murals you see in the Federal Building at El Paso, and at the Post Office in Washington, and who has painted for Life, and the Saturday Evening Post, and what not, catches it with his brush. They change every hour. They seem to have no color of their own. They are bathed in the color of the dawn and twilight and sometimes they are dull gray and sometimes iridescent. The young draftee finds them unspeakably austere and ominous. And I talked to an old settler who said he had visited every quarter of the globe and had come back here because he could not live without the terrible majesty of these mountains.

It was here that I found the Kid. I call him the Kid because he is six feet two, and broad to match, and unmarried, and because a low number in the draft reached out its hand and snatched him away from a good job and better prospects and put the Harvard graduate into a tent with seven roommates who hadn't been to Harvard and did not greatly admire Harvard (oddly enough), and given him an Indian tan and put new lines in his face and taught him to lug a machine-gun around the Texas sand flats between New Mexico, on one side, and Chihuahua, on the other. And I asked the Kid how he liked Army life. But before I did that or got his answer I was escorted tenderly 'round Fort Bliss through the courtesy of Col. Vance Bachellor, an Army veteran from the World War and a graduate of New Hampshire University, set down capably in this unlikely spot.

Fort Bliss Reservation is so big that it extends even beyond the Waco Mountains, and there may be a million acres in it, as somebody said, for all I know. That would be only a pinprick in the vastness of Texas anyway. Out of the special goodness of the Colonel's heart I was sent out in a brand new jeep, which had just arrived in camp and which for the moment was the only one in southwest Texas. Now a jeep is different from a blitz-buggy, or jitterbug; at least, under some Army nomenclatures that seem to vary with the camp. The one I was in was made by Henry Ford. The first one I ever saw was cutting figure 8's down Pennsylvania Avenue in the midst of the rush-hour traffic in the hands of an ecstatic doughboy who was thereby illustrating to his own and everyone else's satisfaction that it had a pick-up like an arrow twanged from a bow, and could turn on a dime, and was so light that its crew could, if need be, pick it up or snaggle it out of an unforeseen culvert. Wherever we went at Fort Bliss in this jeep—long since duplicated I hope by many of its kind—we were the center of attention.

Processing

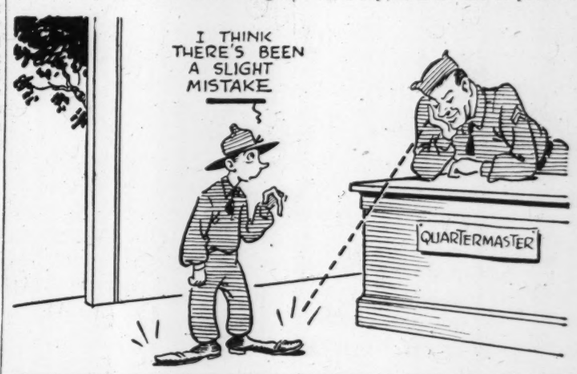
We went first to the induction station.

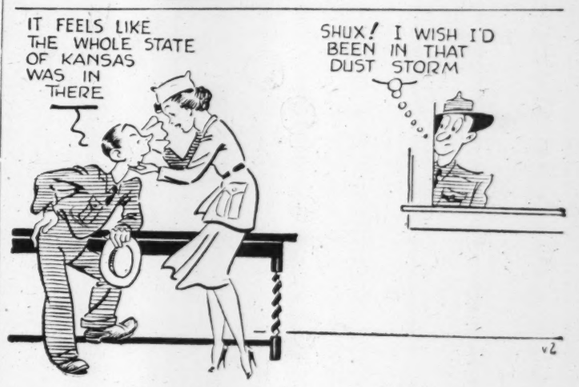
It is here that civilians lose their clothes and their individualities, and become numbers.

It is, perhaps, the most poignant spot in any Army post. Boys and men go in at one end dressed as barbers and students and reporters and pants pressers, and come out at the other end at least looking like soldiers. Shoe sizes run from 5A to 17E. Mac, the sergeant, with a fine feeling of drama that showed why he had risen to a sergeancy, brought out samples of the two extremes and put them side by side for me. They told the whole mute story without any need of further explanation. The American Army encompassed these two, and all that came between.

The new arrivals are "processed." Yes, that is the word. They are issued their uniforms. All those odd tender little things they brought in valises from home are left in the valise under the cot, or wrapped up in brown paper on shelves. Their life and personalities and accomplishments go into little mysterious round holes on the Qualification Card. If the round hole is here instead of here, then you are not you, but somebody else. From the cards an electric sorting machine can impersonally pluck the type and occupation it wants from 25,000 men, in a second or two. And so the men are "processed." They are numbers. Their attainments are little round holes in cards. They are in the Army.

"That was my low point," said the Kid as he described it to me later on that evening, after I had made my formal inspection under official auspices and returned to get the soldiers' own low-down. The other men in the tent agreed. In the induction station, when the Army took their clothes away from them and they were naked and then fitted with baggy uniforms, was their low water mark. There is a sinking of the heart then, that affects the stoutest.





They had been among the first contingents to reach Texas and their arrival was inauspicious.

As everybody knows, it never rains in El Paso. Well, it had rained steadily all the time of their novitiate. Their tents leaked. The equipment was sketchy. I had seen for myself that the first jeep had just arrived. Well, at first it had been far worse. They had to pretend to be drilling with make-believe weapons. To keep them busy they were put at pick and shovel work. There was that old stump that was dug out, for no good reason that anyone could see. After it was out it was just left hanging around. (It brought back memories of Camp Devens in 1918. Only in those days they issued Russian rifles to us for lack of Enfields. The rifles were six feet long, or longer. For weeks we tried to do the Manual of Arms with those old squirrel shooters.)

Well, after the rains, the sun came out and suddenly there were dust storms. If you don't know a Texas dust storm at first hand, it is not much good trying to explain.

A stranger appeared once in the midst of such a dust storm, and when asked his business replied: "Mister, I'm from Kansas, and I'm going to follow this here farm if I have to travel to the Gulf!"

And in the midst of a really bad dust storm, it is said, you can see the prairie dogs in the air as they go past, tunnelling in and out of their flying burrows!

That is what the newcomers found. On top of that there were the mountains, arid, flat, inimical, like a prison wall.

Well, this article is too long already. All I can say is that after a while the weather cleared up, and they got used to the camp routine and uniforms, and some equipment arrived, and their appetites became a wonder and a marvel. The members of this particular tent-cell, who came from various places, learned to understand each other's respective torturing of the English language and worked out a formula.

As I say, it is no use to pretend that the Draft Act extension was popular. It wasn't. The way the whole thing was managed seemed calculated to raise the maximum amount of unhappiness and resentment. The problem of morale is one of the biggest problems facing the American Army today.

On the other hand, for the men who have been in training long enough to have started to specialize in some particular work, the effect may not be so serious. In this tent the young men confessed that anti-aircraft spotting and firing was getting "pretty interesting."

They had re-established personalities again, under the ignominy of dressing alike, and they had won their way to that basic, pride-saving stoicism of the soldier, which I remember so well from the other war, which is compounded half of helplessness and half of—oh, well, let's blurt it out and call it patriotism.

"So you don't find it too bad, Kid?" I asked.

"Guess I can stick it," he grunted. "And, say, you ought to see those mountains. They change every hour. I never saw anything more beautiful."

BANG! BANG! BANG! WHY DON'T YOU LIE DOWN ? — I'M A MACHINE GUNNER
OH YES, THEY'RE PERFECTLY SANE, SENATOR — IT'S JUST THAT WE'RE A LITTLE SHORT ON EQUIPMENT
MANEUVERS TODAY
TANK

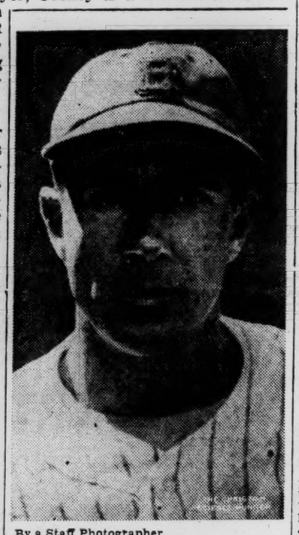
Cooney Threat to Batting Crown—Favorites Again Win in Junior Golf Play

Braves' Center Fielder Stays Close to Leader

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the few glamorous paragraphs in the 1941 Braves Field story concerns the surprisingly consistent hitting of the veteran Johnny Cooney. At a point in his lengthy career when you expect him to be patroling the coaching lines, John is one of the better defensive center fielders in the National League and a distinct threat to the batting crown currently worn by Pittsburgh's Debs Garms.

In the language of the ball player, Cooney is a wonder. He broke into professional baseball back in 1921, with the old Braves. That was 20 years ago. But today Johnny is right up there battling the young fellows for the spotlight.



By a Staff Photographer
Johnny Cooney

Close to Hopp

As the Braves moved into their series final with the Giants this afternoon, Cooney's unofficial average was a fine .324, with 110 hits in 339 tries. He was just eight percentage points behind the league leader, who at the moment is rookie Johnny Hopp of the Cardinals. A couple of good days for Cooney, and a couple of bad ones for Hopp, would put the Boston veteran on top of the heap.

Cooney's chances of winning the batting championship are just as good as Hopp's Pete Reiser's or Nick Etten's. Reiser of the Dodgers and Etten of the Phillies this morning were between Hopp and Cooney on the list. The Boston star gets his singles and doubles regularly against all types of pitching and hits as well in the wide open spaces of Braves Field as he does in some of the road parks where the fences are short.

Shook Slump

Cooney ran into a mild slump in the early days of August. In seven days he dropped from .333 to .320. But since the Aug 8th game at Ebbets Field he has picked up 12 out of 33 for a .364 pace and moved back into the batting race. He came up with two doubles and a single in yesterday's opener with the Giants, and added another single in the second game.

However, the center fielder couldn't carry the load alone and the best the Braves could do was split with the Terrymen. The locals collected 12 hits in the first game, to seven for the visitors, but fell a run short in a seventh-inning rally. Young Art Johnson, who was only two years old when Cooney started his career, delivered a seven-hitter in the second game for his sixth victory.

First Over Giants

Incidentally, it was Johnson's first complete effort since June 12, when he was beaten by Paul Derringer, 1-0. In an attempt to regain the boy's winning touch, Manager Casey Stengel put him in the bull pen. But as long as he pitches like he did yesterday, Art will remain on the starting line. He walked only one Giant and fanned six. It was his initial victory over the Terrymen.

At Philadelphia last night the Red Sox accomplished several things. Charley Wagner blanked the Athletics on eight scattered hits, for his sixth triumph. Ted Williams hit a double in one official trip and boosted his average to .413. Frankie Pytlak had a perfect night—four for four, with two doubles included. But most important of all, the Red Sox advanced to within 1½ games of the second-place Cleveland Indians, who in the afternoon were beaten by the Browns.

* * *

Ted Williams, after all, may have a little trouble reaching the .400 at bat level if the opposition continues to pass him as it has recently. In the last three games he has had only five official times up. The A's walked him four times last night.

* * *

Tomorrow is an open date in the Hub. On Saturday the rowdy Brooklyn Dodgers come to Braves Field for the start of a three-game series. More than 1,000 Brooklyn rooters are expected, judging by the advance sale of tickets. They will come by train, boat, bus, automobile—and as Casey Stengel adds—probably on foot.

Local Box Scores

Braves
Yesterday
(First Game)

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bartell 3b	2	2	1	1	0	2	0
Rucker cf	5	2	3	4	2	0	0
Ott rf	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Young 1b	4	1	2	4	12	0	0
Danning c	4	0	1	1	4	1	0
J. Moore lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Jurges ss	3	1	0	0	0	4	1
Whitehead 2b	2	0	0	0	4	5	0
Lohrman p	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Brown p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	7	7	10	27	14	1

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	5	2	2	3	2	1	0
Cooney cf	5	2	3	5	1	0	0
Hassett 1b	5	0	1	1	10	0	0
Waner rf	5	1	2	2	3	0	0
West lf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	4	2	0
Roberge 2b	4	0	0	0	2	4	0
Masi c	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Javery p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Salvo p	2	0	0	0	0	4	1
*E. Moore	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Posedel p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Demaree	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
‡Rowell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Errickson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	6	12	15	27	14	1

*Batted for for Salvo in seventh. †Batted for Posedel in eighth. ‡Ran for Demaree in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0—7
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0—6

Runs batted in, Young 2, Rucker, Bartell, Danning, Cooney 3, Waner, Miller, Hassett. Two-base hits, Young 2, Rucker, Cooney 2, Sisti. Double plays, Bartell, Whitehead and Young; Javery, Miller and Hassett. Left on bases, New York 5, Boston 7. Bases on balls, by Lohrman, by Javrey 3, by Salvo 2. Struck out, by Lohrman 3, by Brown, by Salvo, by Errickson. Hits, of Lohrman, 10 in 6⅓ innings; of Brown, 2 in 2⅔ innings; off Javery, 4 in 2 innings (none out in third); off Salvo, 2 in 5 innings; off Posedel, 0 in 1 inning, off Errickson, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitched ball, by Javery (Ott); by Salvo (Jurges). Winning pitcher, Lohrman. Losing pitcher, Javery. Umpires, Conlan, Goetz and Reardon. Time, 2h. 22m. Attendance (estimated) 5000.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Cooney cf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	2	2	11	0	0
Waner rf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
West lf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	2	3	2	5	0
Roberge 2b	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Berres c	3	0	0	0	5	1	0
Johnson p	3	1	1	2	0	1	0
Totals	32	3	9	11	27	12	0

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bartell 3b	4	1	2	2	0	5	0
Rucker cf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Ott rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Young 1b	4	0	1	1	10	0	0
Hartnett c	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
†Aragon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arnovich lf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Jurges ss	3	0	1	1	4	2	0
Whitehead 2b	3	0	1	3	4	6	0
Schumacher p	2	0	0	0	0	2	1
‡Danning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adams p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	1	7	10	24	15	1

*Batted for Schumacher in eighth. †Ran for Harnett in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Runs batted in, Young, Waner, Miller, Hassett. Two-base hits, Rucker, Johnson, Miller. Three-base hit, Whitehead. Double plays, Schumacher, Jurges, and Young; Miller, Roberge, and Hassett; Roberge, Miller, and Hassett. Left on bases, New York 5, Boston 7. Bases on balls, by Schumacher 2, by Johnson. Struck out, by Johnson 6. Hits, off Schumacher, 8 in 7 innings; off Adams, 1 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Schumacher. Umpires, Reardon, Goetz and Conland. Time, 1h. 48m. Attendance (actual), 3,836.

Red Sox
Yesterday

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	5	2	2	3	4	1	0
Fox rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cronin ss	5	1	2	3	1	5	0
Williams lf	1*	0	1	2	1	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Finney 1b	4	1	1	1	12	0	0
Pytlak c	4	0	4	6	4	0	0
C. Wagner p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	34	4	10	15	27	11	0

PHILADELPHIA	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Collins rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCoy 2b	4	0	2	2	5	2	0
Johnson lf	3	0	1	2	6	0	0
Chapman cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Siebert 1b	4	0	2	2	6	0	0
H Wagner c	4	0	0	0	8	1	0
Suder 3b	4	0	1	2	1	3	1
Brancato ss	3	0	0	0	0	4	0
*Miles	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Marchildon p	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
†Simmons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	0	8	10	27	10	1

*Batted for Brancato in ninth. †Batted for Marchildon in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1—4

Runs batted in, Williams, C. Wagner, Cronin. Two-base hits, Pytlak 2, Cronin, Williams, Johnson, Suder, Di Maggio. Sacrifices, Fox 2 Left on base, Boston 10, Philadelphia 9. Base on balls, by Wagner 2, by Marchildon 6. Wild pitch, Marchildon. Time, 1h. 58m. Umpires, Grieve, Passarella and Basil. Attendance, 19,106.

Jack Kramer In Round of Four

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14 (AP)—Jack Kramer of Los Angeles gained the semifinals in the 25th annual Newport Casino invitation tennis tournament today by defeating young Earl Cochell, also of Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

Kramer player splendid tennis except in spots in the second and third sets when Cochell, who previously had upset Wayne Sabin, flashed with deep court placements and smashes at the net.

McKechnie Signs

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14 (AP)—William B. McKechnie signed today for two more years as manager of the Cincinnati Reds, 1940 world champions.

Terms were not disclosed. Baseball circles believed the canny Scot would continue to receive $25,000 a year plus a $5,000 bonus based on home attendance figures.

McKechnie came to the Reds in 1938 from Boston. The Reds won National League pennants in 1939 and 1940.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Boston at Philadelphia (2).
Washington at New York (2).
Detroit at Chicago (2).
Cleveland at St. Louis.

National League

New York at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tomorrow

American League

Boston at Washington.
Cleveland at Chicago (night)
Detroit at St. Louis (night).
Philadelphia at New York.

National League

Chicago at Cincinnati.
New York at Philadelphia (night).
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
(Only games scheduled.)

Ted Bishop And Mandly Hold Lead

Ted Bishop of Woodland, present New England amateur golf champion, and Harold (Holly) Mandly of Avon, Conn., a former N. E. champion, led a field of 15 golfers who sought to qualify for the national amateur championship, Aug. 25, at Omaha, Neb., this morning at the Brae Burn Country Club. This afternoon they started out on the final 18 holes. Bishop and Mandly tallied 75s.

Scores generally ranged high during the morning rounds as all of the contestants had trouble with their putting. The cups on the greens had been placed in difficult positions and the length of the course was stretched out with the back tee markers in use. Only seven managed to break 80 on the par 73 layout.

Leo Martin, State champion, went out in an even par 36, but his game left him on the final nine and he soared to a 49 for a total of 85. On the second nine he had two sevens and two sixes. This round, incidentally, is the highest the Trapelo twin has scored in competition this season.

Following are the scores at the halfway mark in the qualifying test for the U. S. amateur championship today at Brae Burn Country Club:

Leo Martin, Trapelo	36-49—85
William Holt Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.	39-38—77
William F. Stevens, CC of Detroit	38-47—85
Ralph L. Sawyer, Green Hill	35-45—80
Joseph J. Fay, Woodland	40-43 83
Robert M. Nelson, Watch Hill, R. I.	40-45—85
Ted Bishop, Woodland	38-38—76
Harold Mandly Jr., Avon, Conn.	39-37—76
Walter Senna, New Bedford	37-41—78
Edward Martin, Trapelo	38-39—77
Walter P. Nawoj, Ludlow, Mass.	41-42—83
John B. Hichborn, Portland, Maine	39-39—78
Walter J. Martowski, Ludlow, Mass.	40-41—81
Joseph P. Lynch, Blue Hill	40-40—80
Thomas J. Leonard Jr., Nashua, N. H.	38-39—77

Helen Jacobs Defeated By Mary Arnold

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 14 (AP)—Helen Jacobs of Greenville, Del., national tennis champion from 1932 to 1935, was swept to defeat today by Mary Arnold of Los Angeles in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, in their quarter-final match at the women's invitation tourney at the Essex County Club.

The champion here in 1936, Miss Jacobs suffered the fate of such other favored performers as Dorothy Bundy, Valerie Scott, and Hope Knowles who succumbed earlier in the tournament. Miss Jacobs was seeded second and Miss Arnold Fifth.

Pauline Betz, of Los Angeles, top-seeded, was too much of a moach for Doris H. Hart of Miami, who had conquered sixth-seeded Miss Knowles, and won in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4 to enter the semi-final bracket.

Miss Jacobs and Miss Arnold met once before, two years ago, at Easthampton, when Helen won in three sets. Miss Arnold's best shots today were a strong forehand and high lobs that she used after retrieving Miss Jacobs' best

The semifinals tomorrow pair Miss Betz against Helen Bernhard of New York, who is fourth seeded, and Miss Arnold against the unseeded Margaret Osborne of San Francisco. The summary:

Essex County Club
Quarter-Finals Singles

Mary Arnold, Los Angeles, defeated Helen Jacobs, Greenville, Del., 6—3, 6—3.
Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, defeated Doris Hart, Miami, 6—3, 6—4.

Tiller Talk

With only one contest remaining to decide the issue, Crawford Ferguson's Adam Interclub sloop, Trim Three, enjoys a four-point lead in the series for the Quincy Challenge Cup, defended by the Squantum Yacht Club. Trim Three presented a pretty picture off Squantum yesterday when she came boiling over the finish line of a twice-around 11-mile triangular course, her lee rail buried in the foam, only 43 seconds ahead of Quad, skippered by LeRoy Lane of Hingham.

Incidents which spiced the second run off Squantum yesterday afternoon: First, the ultimate victor, Trim Three, lost her spinnaker, which was split to shreds in the howling gale. Later Byron Isbell, sitting on the main boom of the leading boat, Breezin' Thru, to keep her steady, was suddenly pitched overboard. Skipper Willard Smith jibed his boat over to rescue his crew, and in doing so was forced to fall back to fifth place in the standing. The summary:

Second Race
Adams Interclub Class

Boat	Club	Skipper	Elapsed Time	Pts
1—Trim	Three	Boston, Crawford R. Ferguson	1:58:55	14
2—Quad,	Hingham,	LeRoy Lane	1:59:58	10
3—Claire II,	Quincy,	C. Willis Garey	1:59:49	10
4—Inishowen II,	Wessagussett,	Eleanor Brooks	2:01:33	6
5—Breezin' Thru,	Squantum,	Willard Smith	2:01:41:	9
6—Little Harbors,	Mischief,	Scituate Jerry McMorrow	2:09:32	5

* * *

A Vineyard Haven crew, skippered by Johnny Mills, yesterday piled up a total of 7¼ points in two races to lead three rivals at the end of the first day's competition in the Sears Bowl eliminations off Edgartown. The other scores: Nantucket 6¼, Woods Hole 3, Wianno 1.

Wild Pitches: 2

FLORENCE, S. C. (AP)—It was too much for Pitcher Liston McCanahan of Sumter after a wild pitch pushed across the winning run in a baseball game with Florence. He wound up—and put the ball clear across the grandstand.

Dependable Dodger —By Pap'

Jimmy WASDELL
- THE BROOKLYN DODGERS' HANDY-MAN
WHAT SHALL I DO TODAY, LEO?
FILL IN FOR REISER AND THEN TAKE OVER FIRST BASE
AT ONE TIME OR OTHER THIS SEASON, HE HAS FILLED IN FOR REISER, MEDWICK and CAMILLI
JIMMY HAS MADE HIMSELF USEFUL IN THE HUMBLE ROLE OF SUBSTITUTE EVER SINCE THE DODGERS BOUGHT HIM FROM WASHINGTON LAST SEASON
PAP
AP Features

Jimmy Wasdell, first in the humble role of a substitute and recently as regular right fielder, occupies a mighty important place at Brooklyn. Jimmy joined the Dodgers early last spring after he had spent several seasons, off and on, with the Washington Senators.

Ever since Larry McPhail signed Wasdell, the former Senator has hustled to make himself useful to the Flatbush troupe. As a pinch hitter, Wasdell contributed many a telling hit, but his real value lies in the fact that he doubles in brass—that is, he is equally at home playing the outfield and first base.

Early in the current pennant chase, Jimmy was called upon to move into the outfield to replace Pete Reiser when Pete crashed into the center field wall in grabbing a tremendous wallop by Enos Slaughter of the Cardinals.

When Joe Medwick reported under the weather early in June, Wasdell stepped into his berth and did a fine job. Shortly after Medwick returned to action, Dolph Camilli went out. Again Jimmy went into action.

In each instance, Wasdell hustled to make the team forget that a valuable member of the cast was on the sidelines. He is a streak hitter, and has the happy faculty of being able to get going at high speed on a moment's notice.

Jimmy got his start in baseball on the sandlots of Cleveland. His first contact with organized baseball was with Zanesville of the Middle Atlantic league. The Washington Senators gave him his first big league tryout in 1937. He was up with the Senators several times, shuttling back and forth to Indianapolis and Minneapolis, before Clark Griffith decided he wouldn't do.

With the Dodgers, Jimmy may not be one of the big stars, but he is doing more than his share to bring a pennant to Brooklyn.

Georgia Golfers May Make Deep Impression at Omaha

By Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Take it from Danny Yates of Atlanta, visitor at Oyster Harbors on the Cape this last week, the State of Georgia has a crop of rare golfing peaches to send on to the men's and women's amateur championships this year. Their chief displays in the men's amateur at Omaha, Neb., will be Danny's older brother Charlie, winner of the British amateur title in 1938, and Tom Barnes, winner of this year's Georgia State, assuming he qualifies for the national. Charlie Yates, as former British amateur champion, was invited into the championship proper without the necessity of playing in the sectional qualifications.

The Georgia girls named by Danny Yates as real contenders for the women's national at Brookline Sept. 8 to 13 are Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta and Louise Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga., winner of this year's women's Southern title, but victim of Miss Kirby in both the Georgia State and the more recent Asheville, N. C., invitation. Yates avers that Miss Kirby right now is playing better than ever before in her career, which means something, in that she was runner-up for the national title two years ago.

Impressed Yates

There have been conflicting reports about Charlie Yates playing in the national, but his brother says yes. Moreover, Danny informs us that since his brother entered the Army he has taken off weight, is in the finest physical fettle, and is playing better golf than at any time since he won the British amateur. He has to turn out at six in the morning, but knocks off at 3.30 in the afternoon, has his own car and a golf course a couple of miles from camp where he has been able to put in considerable time at practice. He has a furlough coming, which he plans to utilize for participation in the national.

About the other Georgia hopeful, Tom Barnes, there is no getlad has made a deep impression upon Danny Yates. "He is a long hitter," says Danny, "and good in every department of the game. Bobby Jones rates him among the first four amateurs of the country today."

In the Georgia State final Barnes went through the crucible of gathering experience the hard way. He saw an apparently safe lead slip away and a runaway develop into a tight battle. A 67 in the first 18th holes of the final gained Barnes a lead of seven up against Frank Mulherin and probably lulled him into a sense of false security that has been fatal many times in golf. Anyway, between the metamorphosis in Mulherin's game in the final 18 and the slips that Barnes made, Mulherin won back six of the seven holes.

Shut Off Rally

But Barnes pulled himself together, shut off a further rally and beat his man three and two. At the same time, he learned the all-important lesson that it never pays to let up or to treat an opponent lightly and an experience of that sort should be invaluable to him in a national, where every opponent is dangerous until definitely eliminated.

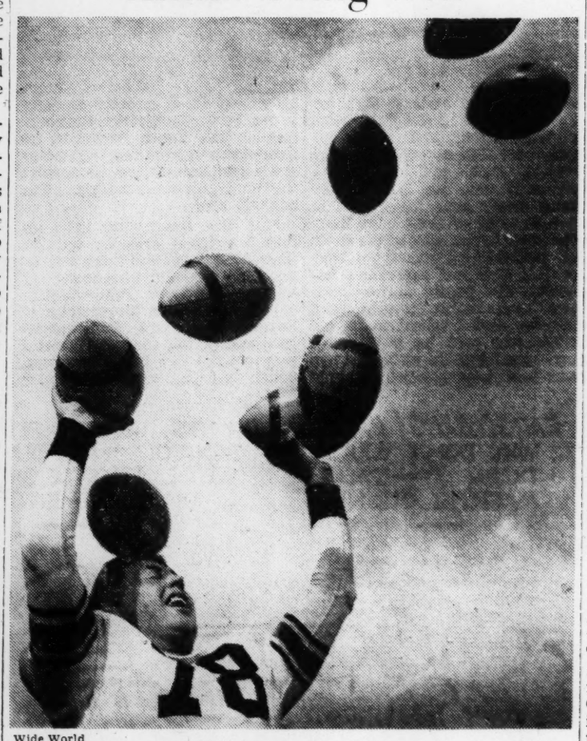
In that State championship Danny Yates had a thrilling, but losing, match with this same Mulherin at an earlier stage. They both went over par on the first hole, where Mulherin laid Yates a ting away from the fact that this stymie which he failed to negotiate, with a chance to go one up. Mulherin won the second hole with a birdie, Danny the fourth with a par, Mulherin the fifth with a birdie, and Danny the 16th with a par. They halved the last two regular holes in pars and had to go extras.

After the one over par at the first hole, due to a stymie, Danny had 24 consecutive pars, including two stymies where he lofted over the other ball into the cup. On the seventh extra hole he was five feet from the cup in two, Mulherin 50 feet away in the same number. Mulherin sank that one, which was too much for Danny. He missed the five-footer and lost the 25-hole match, one of the longest ever played in a State or district championship.

However, he felt that there was a little bit of retribution, in that at the fourth extra he had pushed his tee shot out of bounds, hit a tree and came back into playing territory, whereby he got a half in par.

In a week end of golf at Oyster Harbors, which had in it Danny Yates, Bill Holt, Francis Quimet and Bill Danforth, Jr., the feature was a 34 home by "Trailer Bill," 71 for the round, which probably set him to mulling over, once more, whether he ought to go on to Omaha in the event of his qualifying in the play at Brae Burn today to determine who of the New England amateurs are eligible for the amateur championship proper.

Attack Going Well



Wide World

They Fly Through the Air

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.—Vincent Dennery, star end of Fordham University last year, is posed by the photographer here during practice of the Eastern College All-Stars, as receiving plenty of passes. Or perhaps it is hoped that the opposing professional New York Giants will present a porous attack and permit such freedom. Anyway, the All-Stars and Giants meet in a charity game at the Polo Grounds Sept 3—and the caption adds that these passes are not good for admission to the game.

The White Sox are easy for Washington's Emil Leonard this year, but he can't beat the Yankees.

This coming football season will be Tuffy Leeman's sixth with the New York Giants.

Franzeim and Monahan Feature Morning Tests

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ed Franzeim of Bellevue, defending champion, led the way into the semifinals of the 27th Massachusetts State Junior golf championship at the Belmont Country Club today when he scored a hard-earned 1 up victory over young Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill.

Others to enter the semifinals included three pre-tournament favorites—Joe Monahan, Jr., of Belmont, Ernie Doherty of Woburn, and Jim Danahy of Blue Hill. All of whom scored decisive victories over their quarter-final opponents this morning.

Monahan defeated Jim Sullivan, present Caddy champion, 5 and 3; Doherty defeated George Morse of Albemarle, a dark horse, 6 and 5; and Danahy ousted Douglas Scott of Belmont, the other tournament dark horse, 5 and 3.

The pairings for the semifinal round this afternoon found Franzeim meeting Doherty and Monahan facing Danahy.

Thrills in One Match

The Franzeim-Sullivan match held all the thrills of the morning play and produced the best golf of the tournament so far. The defending titleholder scored a one over par 72, while Sullivan, who will enter Notre Dame next month, was 73.

Sullivan started out by winning the first hole when he chipped in for a birdie from 15 feet off the edge of the green. Franzeim fought back and scored a birdie himself to even matters at the par 5 fourth and went one hole up at the 5th where Sullivan took three strokes from the edge. Franzeim went two up at the 8th when Sullivan came up with a double bogey.

Valiant Try

His margin was cut to one hole at the 12th when he three-putted but he maintained his advantage as all the rest of the holes were halved to win 1 up. Sullivan made a valiant try when he chipped into the cup at the 18th, but merely halved the hole.

Monahan showed a startling reversal of form today as compared to yesterday in defeating Caddy Champion Sullivan. After scoring a disappointing 83 yesterday afternoon, Monahan was only one over par for the 15 holes he played today. He reached the turn in an even par 36 to Sullivan's 38, and these two strokes represented his margin that far. He added holes when he parred the 12th, 14th and 15th.

Doherty and Danahy were both a bit too much for Morse and Scott, the surprise quarter-finalists. Against Morse, Doherty won five holes in a row on the front nine and then took the 10th and 11th to complete a route of his youthful opponent. Morse won only one hole—the ninth—when he almost scored a hole in one, his shot halting only six inches from the cup.

This is the best that Doherty has ever done in the Juniors, although he met Franzeim in the final of the Junior-Junior tournament four years ago. Franzeim won that match 4 and 3. Danahy won four holes in a row from Scott on the outward nine to reach the turn four up and closed out the match on the 15th where the latter took a bogey.

Junior Quarter-Finals

Ed Franzeim, Bellevue, defeated Dave Sullivan, Blue Hill, 1 up.
Ernie Doherty, Woburn, defeated George Morse, Albermarle, 6 and 5.
Jim Danahy, Blue Hill, defeated Douglas Scott, Belmont, 5 and 3.
Joe Monahan, Jr., Belmont, defeated Jim Sullivan, Arlmont, 5 and 3.

Digging Divots

In shooting the best golf of the day yesterday and grabbing the headlines, Ed Franzeim was doing nothing new . . . Two years ago he was medalist and runner-up . . . Last year at Wollaston he was the only ranking favorite to reach the quarter-finals . . . And to cap his story, last year he scored a hole-in-one to defeat Bill O'Brien of Maynard in the second round . . . It occurred at the 150-yard ninth and enabled him to square the match against O'Brien and go on to win the championship.

* * *

Against Franzeim, Johnny Cain of Albermarle used a driver and No. 8 iron to reach the 500-yard fourth green, and then sank an 18-footer for an eagle . . . Cain played as a fullback for the Duke freshmen last year, but in spring practice was switched to the end squad . . . "I don't know just how much action I'll see," he said, "because that big Al Piasecky is in front of me. He's going to be All-America—you wait and see."

* * *

Scott, son of a Boston soccer writer, is a junior at M. I. T., and plays on the engineer golf team . . . This is only his third tournament—he tried to qualify for the junior last year but failed, and then competed in the New England intercollegiates this spring at Oakley . . . The other darkhorse, George Morse, was playing in his first junior tournament.

Sports in National Defense Play Most Important Parts

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When you think of national defense in terms of Army, Navy, war, and production you seldom think of sports. But to this observer and others close to activities, sports always have and always will play a prominent part. And the part is not singular either.

Naturally sports serve as a vital conditioner and the recreational aspect is equally vital. Army and Navy camps, forts, or however termed, always make room for and sponsor various forms of sports, not only for the conditioning and recreational purposes, but because the average American boy demands his sport.

The other side of the picture is the part played by sports outside the actual national defense participants. Many, many times games, tournaments and exhibitions are staged, with proceeds being turned over to the Government for specific purposes in behalf of enlisted men. It is not news or distinctive, of course, that sports provide a goodly share of tax money to the Government in general.

Latest Phase

Now the latest phase of additional help toward national defense from sports is along the entertainment field. Soldiers and sailors and other service men are now being invited to attend numerous athletic events upon recognition of uniform and where the enlisted man has little spare money to use for entertainment, sports thereby come to the rescue.

One individual who has played an unsung benefactor role to service men is Walter Brown, manager of the Boston Garden. And he began his aid before such actions became general and without accompanying publicity. In his case it was not generosity to a publicity degree, it was an honest and sincere gesture.

Admitted Uniforms

Last winter, just after the selective draft went into operation, Walter admitted several hundred uniformed service men to hockey games played by the Boston Olympics. He also allotted seats to a body of 500 sailors to one of the ice extravaganzas housed in the Garden.

This winter he hopes Camp Edwards and Fort Devens will build outdoor rinks, and if they do he will send his Boston Olympics there to play one or two of their Eastern Amateur Hockey League games, and that would be something rather radical and certainly expensive. Naturally the major league ball teams could hardly expect to do such a thing without some thought, but it is a possibility, especially where clubs are doing well financially.

Just how far professional or amateur sport teams can go toward transferring regular league games to Army or Navy camps is not to be determined on a sports page, but baseball teams already have played exhibition games there and the surface has hardly been scratched.

Sports will play definite and important roles toward national morale and national defense and the contrast from the serious phase of war is not to be overlooked either. More Walter Browns will spring up and more sports will play more parts.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	339	38	110	0	20	.324
Moore	285	32	80	4	31	.281
Waner	295	56	82	3	30	.278
Rowell	382	40	104	4	42	.272
Sisti	368	47	100	1	38	.272
Hassett	269	40	73	1	15	.271
West	355	49	94	9	49	.257
Demaree	61	11	16	1	6	.250
Roberge	29	2	7	0	5	.241
Masi	139	11	33	3	16	.237
Miller	142	36	32	6	51	.225
Montgomery	24	5	6	0	2	.208
Berres	188	11	31	0	12	.181
Gremp	34	1	3	0	3	.088

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	317	84	131	22	80	.413
Cronin	378	77	123	11	69	.325
Fox	148	20	46	0	19	.311
Foxx	349	70	103	16	74	.295
Peacock	180	17	52	0	25	.289
Pytlak	252	21	70	1	31	.278
Tabor	372	49	103	13	85	.277
Doerr	340	45	94	12	67	.276
Finney	388	65	107	3	35	.276
Di Maggio	455	94	119	6	33	.274
Newsome	118	16	34	1	11	.230
Spence	169	19	38	2	23	.225
Carey	12	4	1	0	2	.083

Maine Women's Golf

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 14 (AP)—Mrs. George Bradley of Portland and Sally Mosser of Newton, Mass., and Kennebunk Beach gained the final bracketing today in the Maine women's golf championship tourney on the Portland Country Club's course.

Mrs. Bradley, who was champion five years ago, won an easy 5-and-5 semifinal round over her club-mate, Cate Thomas, but Miss Mosser had to go all the way to eliminate Mary Holt of South Portland, one up.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting
(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Williams, Red Sox	99	317	84	131	.413
Travis, Senators	104	420	69	155	.369
Di Maggio, Yankees	116	459	108	165	.359
Hopp, Cardinals	90	74	61	91	.332
Reiser, Dodgers	94	366	79	120	.328
Etten, Phillies	104	72	55	121	.325

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Keller, Yankees	28	Camilli, Dodgers	23
Di Maggio, Yanks	27	Ott, Giants	21
Williams, R Sox	22	Nicholson, Cubs	21

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Di Maggio, Yanks	101	Mize, Cardinals	87
Keller, Yankees	101	Nicholson, Cubs	82
Tabor, Red Sox	85	Camilli, Dodgers	78

Crowded College Football Stadia Is Expected the Country Over This Coming Fall

Both Leahy and Crisler Foresee Attendance Marks

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—A prediction that college football teams will play before the largest crowds in history this fall is made by two of the country's leading coaches, Frank Leahy of Notre Dame and Fritz Crisler of the University of Michigan

Leahy and Crisler were tutors at the annual coaching school of the Texas High School Football Coaches Association here recently. The coaching school is one of the largest in the country, attracting between 400 and 500 mentors annually.

"All the people are working and there is more money in circulation," the Michigan mentor said when asked about attendance this fall.

Faster Whirl of Turnstiles

Crisler believes most of the attendance records in the middle west section will be broken during the year. He said it was safe to say other sections from Maine to the Pacific Coast will see a faster whirl of the turnstiles.

Leahy, likewise, believes football will have its greatest year from an attendance standpoint. His team will play in all parts of the country this fall, and while Notre Dame teams of the past always have played in crowded stadia, this year they can be expected to be jammed.

Neither coach believes the draft will take anything away from college football or cut into attendances.

Crisler was emphatic about this.

Draft No Problem

"I'm not concerned about the draft," he said. "At Michigan we believe that when a player is called to duty there isn't a thing we can or should do about it. I don't think college football will be hurt in the least because a few of the players are drafted."

The coaching school concluded with a football game between the spring graduates of high schools of South and North Texas. The high school football stars training during the week the coaching school was held. The teams were coached by Jess Neely of Rice Institute and Crisler.

A survey of the high school stars showed that few of them intend to enter colleges or universities outside Texas. Texas A. & M. College will get a lion's share of the 48 stars composing the two squads Twelve of the players will go to Texas A. & M. Ten will go to Rice Institute. The University of Texas will get six; Texas Tech, three; University of Oklahoma and Southern Methodist University, two each; Texas Christian and Tulsa University, one each. The other players are either undecided or will enter junior college before enrolling at universities.

Texas A. & M. will be able to put a freshman football team on the gridiron this fall composed of these stars, considered the cream of the young football material of the Southwest, except for ends and a center.

The University of Texas, however, will get the prize of the lot. Don Farmbrough, 200-pound fullback from Longview (Texas) who has been much sought by all colleges, will enter the Longhorn corral.

The State of Texas, however, will lose another of its outstanding high school backs. Myrle Greathouse, another all-stater, will enroll at the University of Oklahoma

J. H.

Great Sailing Year Enjoyed Among Chicago Yacht Owners

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—This has been a great sailing year for the "hearties" around Chicago and those who have a boat of any kind have been able to find competition most any time they desired. The week ends, which is the time most people turn to their boats for recreation, have been most ideal. The toughest sailing during any of the regular contests was experienced by the Star boats.

Most of the contests are being sailed off Grant Park these days. This is downtown Chicago and offers an opportunity for the greatest number of persons to witness the events. Speaking of persons witnessing sailing events, the peak in attendance will probably be reached a week from Sunday when the boats are assembled for the 15th annual Daily News Regatta. From experience it is expected that more than 100,000 persons will be on hand.

The Great Lakes Snipe championship was settled last Saturday in a competition that had entries from eight fleets in five states. This was the largest meet of its kind. Nancy, the entry from Oshkosh, Wis., was the winner. The closest a Chicago boat got was ninth place. In the large craft class the series for the famous Thomas Lipton cup was taken by the R Class sloop Yankee. Ed Schnabel, the skipper of the Yankee, won the Cup in 19393. Gossoon II, the defending champion, was second and Ardelle third. The Green Star championship, which is for Star class sailors who have never won major Star titles, was taken by Al Bingham and John Lane in the latter's Skylark.

* * *

The great Chicago Towers swimming team was no match for the boys from Hawaii, but they did salvage two titles for 21 points at the St. Louis Maplewood pool. Adolph Kiefer, the backstroke swimmer of Chicago, is still the 100-meter champion and the 300-meter medley team of the Towers Club is still the best in the United States, but from there on for the country's best swimmers you'll have to look to the Pacific islands of Hawaii.

The Stars are with us again this week, but this time it is the Stars of football instead of those Star boats. Seventy football players descended on Evanston from all directions and are now slowly getting in condition to take on the National Leage champion Chicago Bears in Soldier Field on Aug. 28th.

The greatest problem at the moment seems to be getting a pair of 13½ shoes to fit Fred Hartman of Rice Institute. In a few days all thoughts will be on the plays that Carl Snavley and his staff have thought up to stop that T formation of the Bears. With so many boys to work with in such a short space of time the defense will receive the most attention because only a few offensive plays can be worked up and polished off.

E. F.

Fairways 'Too Good'

By the Associated Press

OMAHA—Ever heard of a golf course where the lie is too good?

It sounds a little screwy, but Stanley Davies, the veteran pro at the Omaha Field club, where the National Amateur will be held Aug. 25-30, says the boys are apt to find it that way.

Good rains all this season—something rare for Nebraska in the past 10 years—have made for lush fairways.

That means the ball will lie a little too high and the player won't be able to get enough bite with an iron. The ball will get away too quickly—which adds up to trouble.

All the fairways are narrow and the greens small and well-trapped.

"I call it a championship course with small greens," Davies says. "The boys will have to sharpen up their irons to a marked degree if they want to get anyplace."

Cards Buy Two

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Cardinals announce the purchase of two promising young right-handed pitchers from New Orleans of the Southern Association—John Beazley and Al Jurisich. They will report next spring.

Beazley, 22-year-old Nashville, Tenn., youth, has won 13 and lost eight games this season and is among the league's strikeout leaders with 100.

Although out for a time this year, Jurisich, 20, has won five, lost six. Last season he won 16.

WHO DID IT FIRST?

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Switch to B.F.Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER

Harmon in Harness Again

Wide World

Former Michigan Back Running Ball

EVANSTON, Ill.—Tom Harmon returned to gridiron action following a Hollywood engagement where he was featured in a movie. The former Michigan back is practicing with the College All-Stars for the charity game against the professional Chicago Bears at Soldier Field, the night of Aug. 28.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Yankees signed Wes Ferrell, released by Washington Senators.

Five Years Ago

Olympics at Berlin—Holland won women's 400 meter relay, with Germany second, U. S. A. third.

International 'Star' Sailing Races Aug. 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Star boats from all parts of the Western Hemisphere were being lowered into the waters of Los Angeles harbor these days in preparation for the 18th sailing of the International Star Class Championship Races.

At 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 18 a fleet of 20 or more racing sloops of this popular class is expected to cross the starting line of the famous Olympic Sailing Course in the channel waters just outside the harbor breakwater.

Fresh Pacific breezes that have the regularity of trade winds have made this course one of the most popular in the United States among racing yachtsmen, and will guarantee thrilling competition during the series of five races, last of which will be sailed on Aug. 23

Los Angeles Y. C. Is Host

The Los Angeles Yacht Club, located on a rocky mole just inside the harbor entrance and less than 10 minutes from the racing course, will play host to the star skippers this year.

Commodore Emerson Spear expects most of Los Angeles County's $13,000,000 pleasure fleet to turn out for the races and regatta, and many yachts from other Pacific ports from Seattle to San Diego will be on hand to watch the competition.

James and Gordon Cowie of Los Angeles, winners of the 1940 races with their "Rambunctious II," will not defend their championship this year, having been eliminated by the "Wench" in a series of match races last month. The "Wench," sailed by George Fleitz and W. R. Severance, will represent the Los Angeles harbor flotilla.

But even with the advantage of home waters, the "Wench" will not have easy going.

Cuban Entry

Havana's entry, the "Kurush II," manned by the expert crew of Dr. Charles de Cardenas and Gabriel Aurioles, is the most feared entry in the race. Dr. de Cardenas has already had his craft rigged and has measured the Olympic course a number of times to familiarize himself with the prevailing winds.

Myron Lehman, of Newport Harbor, Calif., who has twice sailed as crew in the winning "By-C" (1934-35), will try to win the series this year with his own boat, the "Scout III."

G. D. Crozier's "Yaca" from Honolulu is another sloop with a reputation for speed and expert handling.

Only one previous winner is entered in this year's competition, the "Sparkler II," which defeated the 1928 field at Newport in the colors of the Gulf Fleet of New Orleans. The "Sparkler II" will be sailed this year by T. L. Hamilton and Bob Wilkinson of Lake Arrowhead, Calif., and New Orleans will be represented by Morris Newman's "Solo."

Only woman in the race will be Mrs. Frank E. Campbell, who will act as crew to her husband in the "Rascal" from Western Long Island Sound.

Depends Upon Rookies

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Four rookies comprise the bulk of Connie Mack's pitching staff. The A's are using Lester McCrabb, Phil Marchildon, Luman Harris and Tom Ferrick regularly. Bill Beckman, Jack Knott, Johnny Babich and Bump Hadley round out the twirling corps.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Knuckler No Longer Rare

There was a time, not very long ago, when the knuckler was a rare pitch. The batters had to look at sinkers, sliders, screwballs, curves, high hard ones and such, but seldom a butterfly. Only a few specialists could throw it with any degree of efficiency. But today you can name several knuckleball artists in both big leagues without bothering to concentrate. Before long they may be as common as the home run.

The American League is the aggressor. In fact, ever since Dutch Leonard arrived in Washington and won 20 games in his sophomore year, the knuckler has been spreading throughout the junior circuit. Dutch must have awakened its possibilities to some of the boys.

Ask Red Sox

Although he has never kept pace with Leonard in the victory column, Johnny Niggeling has developed one of the best butterflies in the league. Ask the Red Sox. They will give a new bat and a ball to the person who tells them how to solve the slim St. Louis sidearmer. Thornton Lee and Ted Lyons of the White Sox throw one. In the case of Lee, it made him one of the leading southpaws in the majors.

Marvin Breuer and Lefty Gomez of the Yankees have fooled around with the knuckler. They say Gomez uses it a lot in the clutch. Breuer tried it for a while in the minors, but only recently dared to give it a fling against the American hitters. In an early August series with the Red Sox he was getting it over regularly, according to Joe Cronin.

Newsome Winning

Cronin, by the way, has come up with one of the new arrivals in the knuckleball field. He is Dick Newsome, an experienced rookie who knocked around in the Cardinal chain for several seasons. As Joe goes in pursuit of the second-place Indians, Newsome is his ace. Dick has taken Lefty Grove's place at Fenway Park.

Newsome attracted little attention at Boston's Sarasota training camp. He wasn't fast and his curve was mediocre. In squad games he was hit hard and often. But one day he walked out to the mound and started throwing his knuckler, and the fun for the hitters stopped. It seems he never uses it in the spring until his arm is thoroughly loosened. But it is well for the Sox that Cronin had patience.

National Has Few

Over in the National League there are four leading exponents of the butterfly. Freddy Fitzsimmons, of course, has been throwing it for years. First with the Giants and lately with the Dodgers, "Fat Fred" has had the batters eating out of his hand. Joe Sullivan, who started the season with the Braves and now wears a Pittsburgh uniform, is another member of the party. The ball players say Tot Pressnell uses one. Jim Tobin, Casey Stengel's best pitcher, throws it with considerable success. Jim has been real tough on the batters this year. Backed by a more robust attack, he might have won 20 or more.

Tobin was talking about his knuckler yesterday.

"I've been throwing it for a long while," he said. "But it's only lately that I've been able to get it over (the plate) often enough to make it effective. I'd throw it high, or inside, or outside or in the dirt, and I didn't dare use it in the clutch. Now I know I can get it near the plate, and I let them have it a lot. But it's a tough pitch to catch. Give Ray Berres a little credit."

Which isn't a bad idea. You hear all about the pitcher who throws the knuckler, but not often about the man who must control it on the other end—control it even though the hurler himself doesn't know what it will do.

Pass Receiving Record Aim

HERSHEY, Pa. (AP)—Don Looney, one of the best forward pass receivers in the business, is going to try to break his own National (pro) League record this year—but it's secondary to the Pittsburgh Steelers winning the division championship.

The soft-spoken son of Texas Christian University, who established a record of 58 catches for 707 yards with the Philadelphia Eagles last year, asserted "I'll be tryin' for a new mark," but added:

Win Championship

"The thing I want most of all is to win that championship. It sure would be nice to get into those play-offs next December."

Two things may keep the 23-year-old end from breaking the mark he set as a freshman in the big time.

First, little Davey O'Brien, another illuustrious football son of Texas Christian, will no longer be on the throwing end of the passes. O'Brien left the Eagles at the end of last season to join the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Second Problem

The second is best put by co-Coach Walt Kiesling:

"We're going to concentrate on a running attack this year. If we find a good passer, naturally we're going to use him, but we're not going to sacrifice the rest of the attack for a passer."

Both Kiesling and Bert Bell, who moved his Philadelphia squad to Pittsburgh in a franchise swap last winter, predicted a big year for the bespectacled Looney and nominated the following candidates to replace O'Brien:

Passers On Hand

John Noppenberg, a veteran of Miami University who, Bell said, "looks like the business;" and rookies Leslie Dodson of Mississippi, Art Jones of Richmond, Va., and Glen Cawort, another Texas Christian alumnus.

Cawort hasn't seen any action in the Steeler training camp to date, but Looney believes his former teammate "can throw just as good a ball as O'Brien."

If true, Steeler fans are going to see a lot of Texas Tornadoes on the gridiron next fall.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 13

International League

Montreal 10, Toronto 7.
Buffalo 9-4, Rochester 3-5.
Syracuse 6, Jersey City 5.
Newark 4, Baltimore 3.

American Association

Columbus 3-6, St. Paul 2-0.
Louisville 7, Kansas City 3.
Minneapolis 8, Toledo 0.
Indianapolis 4, Milwaukee 3.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 9-0, Seattle 1-7.
Portland 7-3, Oakland 2-4.
Sacramento 3, San Francisco 1.
Los Angeles 10, San Diego 1.

Texas League

Shreveport 4-2, Beaumont 0-1.
Fort Worth 5-2, Dallas 7-3.
Oklahoma City 8, Tulsa 5.
Houston 8, San Antonio 7 (15 innings).

Southern Association

Chattanooga 7, Little Rock 5.
Memphis 8-0, Atlanta 0-2.
Nashville 10, Birmingham 7.
New Orleans 9-5, Knoxville 2-8.

Eastern League

Binghamton 4, Wilkes-Barre 3.
Albany 4, Scranton 2.
Springfield 3, Elmira 2.
Williamsport 2-16, Hartford 3-7.

Famous Pro Thinks Lenglen All-Time Best

CHICAGO (AP)—Suzanne Lenglen rates as the greatest woman tennis player of all time in the opinion of Karel Kozeluh, professional star.

"Alice Marble would have had no chance with her. Lenglen, then Moody (Helen Wills), then perhaps Marble. Molla Bjurstedt was very good, but not good enough for Lenglen or Moody," he says.

Pro Football's No. 1 Salesman Is Under Way

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14 (AP)—Two advance men for the Washington Redskins passed through town yesterday with all the stillness of a circus caliope, all stops out.

En route to the Redskin training camp at San Diego, the pair stopped long enough to spellbind anyone who would listen with the power of the Washingtons and the greatness of professional football.

It's amazing what Mr. George Marshall, owner of the team, and his coach, Ray Flaherty, can do with the spoken word. They toss it, mix it, run to the left, the right, reverse and then start all over again.

No Verbal Buck

The only maneuver they don't use is the delayed verbal buck. Marshall doesn't keep that word delayed in his voluminous vocabulary. That's why he is America's No. 1 salesman of pro football.

By the time he finished speaking you would have believed there is nothing in the world like this sport, you were about ready to buy a season ticket for all Washington's home games, and you might even have decided that it was the Chicago Bears who were on the nothing end of that memorable 73-0 score last winter.

"Sure," said Mr M. "The Bears beat us for the championship, but we beat them earlier in the season, and we may beat 'em again this year."

Views League Race

Flaherty, who has won three eastern titles and one league championship in five years with the Redskins, viewed the National League race in this fashion:

"In the East, New York, Brooklyn and Washington look to be the strongest. I think it'll be between the Bears and Green Bay in the western division."

Erny Pinckert, Southern California's old backfield star and a fixture with the Redskins for lo! many, many years, cut in to announce his immediate retirement—and to emphatically deny that it was on a pension.

Purdue Launches Advance Sale Of '41 Grid Tickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA FAYETTE, Ind.—The advance sale of both single game and season tickets for Purdue's strenuous 1941 football schedule was launched recently as Ticket Manager C. S. Doan placed in the mails approximately 20,000 application blanks for alumni and general public purchasers. Basing his prediction on the number of unsolicited orders received prior to the official opening, Doan expected an unusually heavy advance mail order sale.

The Boilermakers will meet eight major opponents this fall, including two newcomers to Purdue schedules, Vanderbilt and Pittsburgh. Time-honored rivals include Iowa, Michigan State, Ohio State, Fordham, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

A season ticket for the three home games, including the Vanderbilt opener, Iowa Homecoming engagement, and Michigan State Dad's Day attraction, is offered at the bargain price of $7.00, representing a saving of 75 cents as compared to the price of the three games if the tickets were purchased individually. The sale of season tickets will close on Sept. 13.

Both the Vanderbilt and Michigan State games have been designated as "High School Days," when high school students who place their orders through their principals will be admitted to the games at the special price of 44 cents, including tax.

The complete schedule of games follows:

Sept. 27	Vanderbilt here	$2.50
Oct. 4	Pittsburgh there	2.75
Oct. 18	Ohio State there	2.75
Oct. 25	Iowa here (Homecoming)	2.75
Nov. 1	Fordham there	2.75
Nov. 8	Michigan State here (Dad's Day)	2.50
Nov. 15	Wisconsin there	2.75
Nov. 22	Indiana there	3.00

Dykes to Manage White Sox Again

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Jimmy Dykes signed a contract yesterday to manage the Chicago White Sox for another three years.

The agreement was announced by Mrs. Grace Comiskey, President of the American League club, who said in answer to queries: "Oh, yes, he got a raise in salary."

Dykes was reported to have earned about $25,000 a year under his last contract, which ran for two years. The consensus was that he will get about $28,000 annually.

This is the first three-year contract the lively manager has signed with the White Sox since he undertook direction of the team in 1934. He expressed himself as being "very happy" about the whole thing.

The proceedings seemed to scotch all rumors that Dykes was going to manage the Detroit Tigers for an annual stipend of $35,000.

Lawn Bowling

TORONTO, Aug. 14 (CP)—The prized Eaton gold trophy, emblematic of Ontario lawn bowling championship, was won this year by young Charlie Haskett and his London Elmwood Rink as play in the Ontario Lawn Bowling tournament concluded yesterday. The George S. Henry Trophy, the next most coveted prize, was won by a Toronto St. Matthews rink, skipped by Bill Hogarth.

National League Tangle Sees Brooklyn Club Gain

By the Associated Press

The tangle in the National League is as hopeless of an early solution as a six-day bicycle race on the first day. The St. Louis Cardinals and the Brooklyn Dodgers simply keep whirling 'round and 'round till one or the other spills off. Then they get up and do it all over again.

Last night the Cardinals crashed 3-2 in 10 innings at Cincinnati as the Dodgers drummed out a 7-2 triumph over the Phillies to narrow the Cards' margin to half a game—where the matter is bound to rest today because neither team is scheduled.

The Cardinals collected a dozen hits off Bucky Walters, but they didn't get them close enough together. They gave young Mort Cooper a 1-0 lead in the fifth inning, but Ernie Lombardi took it away from him with a two-run homer in the seventh. Then Johnny Mize, another well known slugger, slapped out a circuit blow in the eighth to tie the score.

McCormick Single

In the tenth right fielder Johnny Hopp missed a shoestring catch and let a liner by Eddie Joost get by him for a triple. Then after two intentional passes loaded the bases, Frank McCormick singled the winning run across.

The Dodgers had no such trouble. Dolph Camilli, the current homer king of the senior circuit, notched his 23rd with two on in the third inning and Curt Davis coasted to victory on six-hit pitching.

In another National League night game the Chicago Cubs sent the Pittsburgh Pirates sprawling to their third straight defeat, 6-4, for their longest losing streak in seven weeks. Johnny Lanning rolled up to the ninth inning with a 4-1 lead, but a walk and two errors blew the game wide open and the Bruins scored five runs, two on a pinch single by Charley Gilbert with the bases loaded.

Giants Split

The New York Giants and Boston Braves divided a doubleheader. Babe Young sparked the Giants to a five-run lead in the first three frames of the opener by getting two doubles, one with the bases loaded, and New York made it last for a 7-6 victory. Then Lefty Art Johnson pitched a steady seven-hit affair for a 3-1 triumph in the nightcap.

In the American League the New York Yankees also split a bargain bill with the Washington Senators, but even so managed to gain another half game on the futile Cleveland Indians, who fell into jeopardy of losing even their second place ranking.

The Yanks were whipped in their first game 5-3 by George Archie's two-run homer in the 11th inning, but had no trouble taking the second session 5-1 on the five-hit hurling of Marvin Breuer.

Indians Lose

The Indians were walloped 9-3 by the St. Louis Browns. Dennis Galehouse held the Tribe to seven hits and contributed three singles himself in St. Louis' 16-hit bombardment of four Cleveland hurlers. Seven of the Browns' runs were bunched in a rollicking third inning that took all the fight out of the Indians.

This spurred the Boston Red Sox to a 4-0 conquest of the Philadelphia Athletics in a night game that lifted Boston within a game and a half of second place. Charley (Broadway) Wagner kept Philadelphia's eight hits scattered while the Red Sox pecked away at Phil Marchildon for single runs in the third, fourth, seventh and ninth innings.

Ted Williams was given only one official turn at bat and delivered a double to score Boston's first run and raise his stratospheric batting average to .413.

Buck Newsom came through with a six-hit pitching performance to steer the Detroit Tigers to a 4-1 victory over the Chicago White Sox. The Tigers were helped by three Chicago errors, all in the third inning when Detroit made three of its runs.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	76	38	.667	
Cleveland	59	50	.541	14½
Boston	58	52	.527	16
Chicago	56	55	.505	18½
Detroit	52	58	.473	22
Philadelphia	49	60	.450	24½
Washington	45	62	.421	27½
St. Louis	44	64	.407	29

Results Aug. 13

Boston 4, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 5, New York 3 (11 innings).
New York 5, Washington 1.
St. Louis 9, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 4, Chicago 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	71	39	.645	
Brooklyn	70	39	.642	½
Pittsburgh	58	47	.552	10½
Cincinnati	57	48	.543	11½
New York	52	53	.495	16½
Chicago	47	62	.431	23½
Boston	45	63	.417	25
Philadelphia	29	78	.269	40

Results Aug. 13

New York 7, Boston 6.
Boston 3, New York 1.
Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2 (10 innings).

Athletes' Grades Fall in Season

An athlete just cannot keep his scholastic average up to normal during his season of competition, but during the off-season his grade-point rises, it has been found at the University of Iowa.

In the study of athletes' records over a five-year period, Dr. W. W. Tuttle and Dr. F. S. Beebee discovered clearly that the athlete suffers scholastically during the competition semester.

Some of the figures: Football, 1.92 in first semester, 2.10 in second; swimming, 2.25 and 2.19 for the competition semester; wrestling and track, 2.29 and 2.17; tennis, 2.26 and 2.10; and baseball, 2.17 and 2.10. All except football are second semester sports.

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Whistle Round the Bend

By Erick Berry
Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Ten

Leafy's fingers executed another conscientious run of scales on the big square piano. Now that she was back in town she was expected to make up for her loss of practice while out at the farm. If Clemenza would only come back she'd be able to give her mind to it a lot better: it shouldn't take her this long, just to hurry down to the shop on the Green and buy some new clothes pegs.

But that was an hour or more ago. For the third time Leafy slipped from the horsehair covered stool, and went to the door to peer at the clock on the stairs. Oh dear, the child had been gone an hour and a half!

Suddenly she made a decision. She shut the hall door behind her and sped down the steps.

It was only a short walk to the Green. In Green and Baggs there was no Clemenza. Old Joe Adams was just putting the gray cotton covers over the counters for the night. He said, "Evenin', Miss Leafy. Hope them clothes pegs was what you wanted. Why, whatever's the matter, Miss Leafy? Ain't nothing wrong, is there?"

Leafy swallowed hard, remembering that a lady does not burst into tears in public. "How long ago would it be that Clemenza was here?" she made herself ask.

"Oh, nigh an hour ago, I should say. Ain't that correct, Ed?"

The boy Ed was waiting by the door to close and lock it. "Yes, I calculate I did see Miss Wooster's little colored girl. She was a-ridin' with somebody . . . Let's see, it was a high gig with yellow wheels. That wouldn't be the Spanish gentleman's gig, would it, Mis' Wooster?"

In Pursuit of Clemenza

"Which way were they headed?" asked Leafy, her heart pounding oddly.

Ed shook his head. "I don't rightly remember, Mis' Wooster. Seems to me they was headin' out toward the Mill Road. Little girl looked like she was cryin' "

Leafy turned toward the street outside. Behind her Old Joe was saying: "Ed, you close the shop. Going home, Miss Leafy? I'll step along a ways with you."

That was kind of him. "But Joe, I can't go back. I've got to find Clemenza first."

"Kind of reckoned on that," said Joe. "Headed out Mill Road was they?" He seemed to be thinking.

Under the big maple at the corner stood waiting a tall raw-boned black mare. Captain Baker's horse. A fast horse, out along the east road, might catch up and overtake the high gig with yellow wheels. Leafy dare not stop to ask permission for that would mean delay. Her fingers dealt deftly with the hitching rope. She climbed in, picked up the whip, bent to say "Thank you, Joe. . . ."

"Wait, wait, Miss Leafy. You can't go all alone like this. I'm going with you." He tumbled in beside her just as the whip cut sharply across the black mare's flanks.

The trap rocked perilously as Leafy swung the right-angled turn into State Street. And then the mare suddenly decided to go home. Home seemed to be somewhere to the right and Leafy, with feet braced against the dashboard, had to pull and saw on the left-hand rein.

Joe Adams hung on, caught at his hat, muttered something, and not till they were well past the Green did he seem to have breath to gasp out, "I ain't a meanin' to hinder, Miss Leafy, but . . ."

Of course he had a right to know, and if anything happened to her, it would mean one more person to spread the news and direct the search party. But she had to begin right back at where Cinque had disappeared, and explain a bit of his story, the things she'd got from what Clemenza told her, and which nobody else, that is nobody outside the other slaves, knew.

Leafy had to cast back her thoughts as well as she could while she overtook a lumbering farm wagon and even outdistanced a man jogging slowly off somewhere on horseback.

Cinque hadn't accused the Spanish gentleman, but it was reasonable to assume that those who had carried off Clemenza were likely to be those who had carried off the boy.

"So you see, Joe, where they took the boy is likely to be the place they'll take Clemenza. But I wish we could know more exactly where it is."

On Their Tracks

Rocking and bounding forward they came to the ford, slashed down upon the water, threw up a cloud of spray as the mare stumbled, caught herself up, dropped to a walk, then at last drew clear and heaved up the further bank. A touch of the whip and she gathered herself into a good sharp trot.

Should they spare the time to inquire at Mill River Tavern? An ostler coming out of the door with a bucket supplied the news while they barely halted. Yes, the Spanish gentlemen had passed this way. No, he hadn't seen no girl, but there was a bundle, covered with the carriage rug, between them. Oh, maybe an hour since.

"Boy said the place was somewhere to the northeast, did he? Maybe a bit more to the north? And further than he could walk in half the time between dawn and midday? Well, that sounds nigh on ten, twelve miles."

"He said he could hear the railroad train," said Leafy, "to the east, and see its smoke on the further side of what seemed like a flattish valley."

Joe Adams, bless him, was trying to think, trying to identify the place. Suddenly Joe slapped his thigh. "What was I hearin', too, three years back? Seem to kind of recollect the Comstocks give up their place. Yes, that was it. Seems like I heard somebody'd taken it again, just lately."

Oh, good old Joe! The Comstock place; now they'd got something real to aim at.

Crossing the road, two shining streaks of metal. A rumble of their wheels on wood and a couple of slight jars as the trap crossed the metals.

"That'll be the railroad, Miss."

And soon afterwards the road turned northeast, so that it must be running parallel with the railroad.

"Kind of suspicioned . . ." Joe broke in on her thoughts, "I heered a railroad train."

Leafy listened. Above the rattle of the cart and the rhythm of the hoofs she could imagine it was a locomotive, too: the sound was quite distinct. She could feel Joe Adams turn in the seat, to stare back over his left shoulder.

"There's a kind of glare coming from where the noise is, too, and it's on the tracks. Or nigh where the tracks is."

With no time to lose, Leafy pulled hard on the reins. The mare eased to a stubborn walk, was at last pulled to a halt and Joe leapt down. But since it was a train. . .

Like a flash, a plan formed in Leafy's mind. Not even stopping to wind the reins round the whip socket, she tugged at one of the candle lamps, wrenched and screwed. It came free from its holder and as she dropped with it to the road its flame only flickered.

Over the stone fence, dropping into long grass on the further side. The train was rumbling, glaring red from its funnel with a big yellow eye lighting up the ground before it. Another stone fence. Then she nearly tripped on the line itself. If she had, if her light had gone out . . .!

She just daren't think of it. Now how should she signal? Just hold the light? No, better wave it. Carefully at first, then in wider arcs, she swung the small carriage lamp with its shielding glass and little silvered reflector in the eye of that big yellow light. . . .

"Charter Oak's" Repair Run

Aaron had what he called a "Hi you!" job on the Hartford, New Haven Railroad. It was "Hi, you!" all day long and even well into the evenings. "Hi, you!" from the station master, "Climb that pole and see if the nine o'clock train's in sight yet. Or if you can see her smoke." And "Hi, you!" from the repair foreman. "Take that keg down to the yard, and while you're there, wipe some of the tallow round the axle before she cools."

Even in the evening, sitting propped against the wood house, swapping yarns after, presumably, the day's work was done, the summons might come. "Hi, you!"

A boy had come running down from the office with orders to take the "Charter Oak" out with a repair gang. The "Charter Oak" was Hank's, and Hank never wasted words. "Hi, you, come along," he jerked over his shoulder. And Aaron followed. Railroads couldn't be run on shopkeepers' hours.

The Oak wouldn't be dead cold yet. Hank headed for the repair shop, here he felt around in the dimness, lifted a couple of sacks, and brought out into the doorway a huge metal object.

Aaron whistled his admiration. There'd never been a lamp like that before, not that he'd ever seen. With a foot-wide disk of thick glass in its front, a high polished copper reflector behind, and the whole, even the whale oil container and wick, encased in heavy gauge brass. Hank's spare cash and all his off hours for two months or more must have gone into the making of that beauty.

It took the two of them to lift it up in front of the boiler and while Aaron threw on firing, he could hear Hank at work clamping it in the place already prepared for it. Then a splutter and the smell of the sulphur match, and the whale oil flame began to burn bright.

Aaron, peering round the side of the boiler and shading his eyes from the furnace glare could see the rails gleaming in the light of the lamp for nigh on fifty paces ahead. Gol, think of that! Why, it might even mean, with a light like that, they could run the train at night. Hank ought to be made president of the railroad for such an invention!

"All aboard behind?" shouted Hank.

"All aboard," came the answer from the darkness. And with a slow pull-chuff, pull-chuff of low pressure they were off.

The headlight flickered a little but kept in, despite the train's growing speed and vibration, which showed how good was Hank's design. After a few miles Hank slowed her down, and from behind came a shout, "Here's where!" And the engine stopped to let the men off.

Aaron's Turn

Hank should have cut the draft of the firebox, but didn't. Instead he said, "Uncouple." And when Aaron had drawn the pin and was back again inside he picked up the rifle, sat back on the firing cab and signed to Aaron to drive.

Aaron took the Oak along slowly; it didn't do to race along without the steadying weight of a car behind. He tried to remember this patch of country from the time he had come down from Hartford by road. Suddenly he saw a light. It must be right on the line. He jerked Hank inward to the middle of the platform, shut off the steam and spun the handbrake. He drew in his head, to avoid the splinters of the farm wagon when they hit her, and braced himself against the guard rail awaiting the shock. But as the engine ploughed on and came slowly to a quivering stop, the small wavering light had slid by. Then it came running up to them.

"Can you . . ." began a girl's voice. But as the glow from the small carriage lamp lashed in his face, "Why, Aaron." Her voice was shaky on the words.

It was Leafy, Miss Lavinia Wooster. What on earth was she doing way out here!

It was hard at first to get her story. Hank was the first to understand. He laid by his rifle, released the brake and began to let in the steam.

Leafy had to shout to make the rest of her story audible above the rush of the wind and the clang bang of the engine. It was only suspicion, but she thought they were taking the child to the hideout where they'd taken Cinque: a lonely little farm that went by the name of the old Comstock place.

Hank seemed to know it. "Been over there. Lies beyond the second cut-and-fill," and signed to Aaron to throw in more firing.

The miles flashed by. Would the water and fuel hold out? When they left the yard, they hadn't counted on so long and fast a run. And there was the headlight, the Spaniards would see it half a mile away. And the sparks from the engine might warn them so they would take cover, hide, all three of them, in some bit of woodland. Aaron would have to stop firing, try to judge the steam pressure so they'd have just enough. And the headlight, there was just one thing to do.

Carefully at first, then in wider arcs, she swung the small carriage lamp

He heard Leafy gasp as he swung himself off the edge of the platform, caught hands on the rail, found some kind of footing, and inch by inch, with wind tearing at him, the movement of the engine nearly jolting him clear, fought his way forward.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Leafy's companion for the summer was a little negro girl, Clemenza, whom Grandmother Wooster had adopted. She was one of a group of slaves who had escaped from their Cuban owners and were being held by the sheriff of New Haven until the state should decide whether to return them to captivity. Aaron Herrick, a boy from Hartford, was staying at Jed Sartwell's farm. He had been helping with a cross country survey that Bemis Parrott was having made secretly for a new railroad he wanted to put through between New Haven and New York.

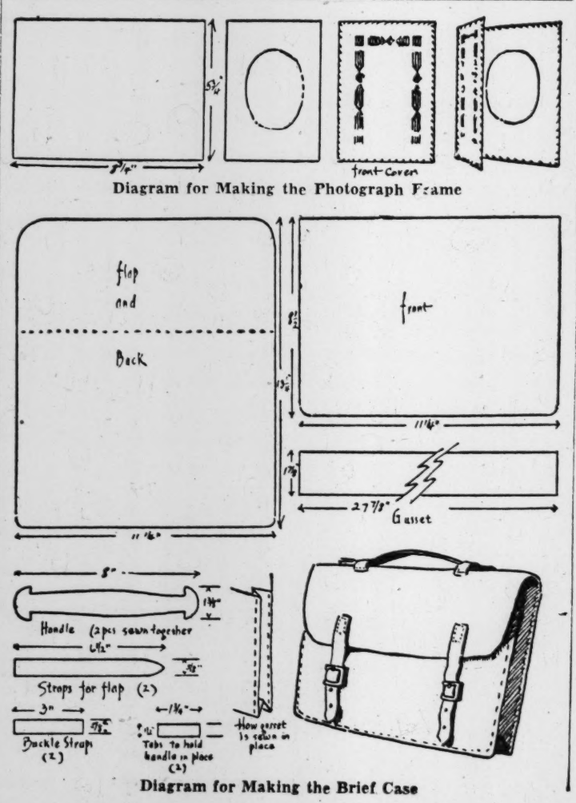


Diagram for Making the Photograph Frame

Diagram for Making the Brief Case

Initials designed for Leatherwork.

Fun With Leather

By Joseph Leeming
Illustrated by Charles E. Pont

Chapter Eight

Many different types and designs of leather frames for photographs, both large and small, can be made by leathercraft workers. The frame shown in the illustration is one of the most popular kinds. Frames of this type can be made of different colored leathers and with a plain or elaborately decorated cover, according to individual taste.

For the frame illustrated, you will need one large piece of tooling calfskin measuring 8¾ by 5¾ inches; two pieces of calf suede lining leather, each 4⅛ by 5¾ inches; two cardboard stiffening pieces, each 4⅛ by 5¾ inches, to put between the outer calfskin and the lining pieces; and leather lacing.

The design to be used is transferred to the part of the calfskin that is to form the front cover of the folded frame, and is carried out by means of tooling, stamping, or one of the other methods of leather decoration. When the design has been completed, holes for lacing are punched around all four edges of the leather.

One piece of the suede lining is left untouched after it has been cut out, but a rectangular or oval opening is cut in the other piece.

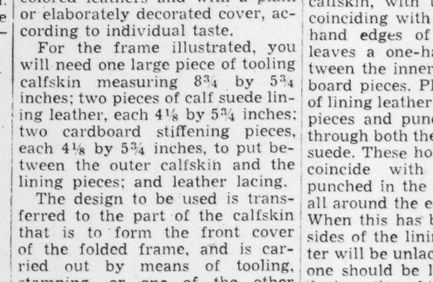
To assemble the frame, place the cardboard stiffening pieces on the calfskin, with their outside edges coinciding with the left and right-hand edges of the leather. This leaves a one-half inch space between the inner edges of the cardboard pieces. Place the two pieces of lining leather over the cardboard pieces and punch holes for lacing through both the cardboard and the suede. These holes must, of course, coincide with those previously punched in the calfskin. Then lace all around the edge of the calfskin. When this has been done, the two sides of the lining toward the center will be unlaced. The right-hand one should be left open to permit the insertion of the photograph, and the left-hand edge should be cemented to the calfskin.

Making a Brief Case

The brief case illustrated here may be made of brown or black calfskin. It consists of three main pieces of leather—one for the back and flap, one for the gusset, and one for the front. In addition, smaller pieces of calfskin are needed for the handle and its two fastenings, and for the flap strap and buckle straps.

Cut out the leather pieces according to the shapes and dimensions shown in the drawings. Sew the front pieces to the gusset, and then sew the back piece to the opposite edge of the gusset. The handle is double, the two pieces being sewn together all around the edge.

Gussets



Two pieces of each of the smaller items will be needed. These are the small pieces for fastening the handle, the two straps for the flap, and the two straps that fasten the buckles to the front of the case. These pieces, when ready, are sewed to the body of the case in the positions clearly indicated in the drawing.

On Gussets

Usually, gussets are made of the same leather as the main part of the article, but a thinner leather is sometimes used when there are several pockets or divisions which require more than one pair of gussets.

Gussets should be cut a little longer than the end space they are to fit. About one-fourth of an inch extra should be allowed at the bottom, and three-eighths of an inch at the top. When punching a gusset for lacing, punch the top hole in each side first and tie the gusset into its proper position in the end of the bag or other article. (The lacing holes have already been punched in the main part). Next punch a hole in the center of the bottom of the gusset to correspond with the hole that has already been punched in the main part of the article at this point, and tie a short piece of string or thread through the two holes.

Now hold the edges of the gusset and the main part evenly together and, with an awl, mark through the holes that have been punched in the main part. Untie the gusset and punch holes in it through the marks made by the awl.

Skive the extra three-eighths of an inch of leather at the top of the gusset, fold it down inside, and fasten it to the rest of the gusset with glue or cement. This makes a strong edge that will not tear.

Gussets Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are made in pairs, one gusset being inserted in each end of the bag or other article. No. 4 is a continuous gusset, made of a single piece of leather, which fills both ends and the bottom of the article. No. 5 is sometimes convenient to use and can be made either with the running stitch, as shown, or with an overhand stitch. It consists of a rectangular piece of leather which is folded and hammered down the center. At the lower edge, approximately one-eighth of an inch is cut from the folded edge, gradually sloping down to the outer corner. This part is joined together with two or three stitches of running lacing, the ends of the lace being secured with glue.

When lacing a continuous gusset, such as No. 4, there is a tendency for the article to become twisted. To prevent this, the lacing of the two edges should be worked in opposite directions. First lace one edge completely, and then start on the other edge at the end just completed and work back to the opposite end, so that the lacing stitches slant in opposite directions, as shown in the drawing.

(Next Thursday's article will give instructions for making a school bag, a pencil case, and a writing portfolio.)

Palestine Journey

By Harriet-Louise H. Patterson

Chapter Seven

We rounded the Mount of Olives, leaving Gethsemane to our left, and came to a cluttered settlement of poor, stone houses, tumbled-down walls, and rough paths. This was Bethany, built on a rocky slope, surrounded by fig and olive trees.

The sudden appearance of strangers in the village brought a number of ragged boys running from all corners to peer, and chatter at us, and to clamor for the privilege of showing us around the town.

"I show you de tomb of Lazarus," begged a boy, his arms full of "David slings." "Long way to tomb of Lazarus; you not find it yourself."

"We'll let one of them go with us, Jacob, and the others can stay behind," said mother.

But that was not the idea, apparently. The whole troop swarmed after us, collecting other boys as we climbed up a fairly wide street and past several narrow alleys. The street grew steeper and Mother had to stop talking to the youngsters, who tugged at her garments for notice, and save her breath for the climb. But the barefooted boys ran lightly over the stones and cobbles, and even played tag up one of the steepest paths. We walked on, winding through more streets lined with patched houses, and climbing steadily, to the top of the slope overlooking the village.

A Huddle of Houses

"Come, I show you more. I speak English," urged the first boy. Now he wanted to take us to the houses of Mary, Martha, and Lazarus, and Simon, the leper.

But in this huddle of old houses below us, Mother explained, the home of Mary and Martha and Lazarus, and the place where Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead, are gone.

"It is useless to look for them here in these ruins," she said.

"But there is no doubt at all that this location is the Bethany which Jesus knew, where he loved to rest in a friendly home after he had walked long miles or spent long hours debating in the Temple. It was from this town that he rode when he made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

"Just as Bethlehem holds the honor of being Jesus' birthplace, and Nazareth his childhood home, so little Bethany under the very shadow of Jerusalem holds the honor of being the village that offered friendship, love, and hospitality to Jesus.

"Somewhere on the slopes of this hill, a house something like these was the house which more than once gave shelter and companionship to Jesus."

Hard Housekeeping

"I think it must have been a lot of work to live in Bethany," said Gertrude. "Climbing up this hill from the olive orchards and fields which the people had to cultivate, and carrying water for the cooking, must have been very hard. I don't blame Martha for asking Mary to help her with the work."

Margaret thought a minute. Her practical mind agreed with Gertrude.

"There are some things that even work must yield to," remarked Mother quietly.

When it was time to leave, we walked down the rocky hill. The children of Bethany were still running at our heels, still chattering like magpies, still begging for gifts.

When we got down to the road, Charlie was waiting with the car. He knew we should want to be driven the two miles back to Jerusalem. With the boys jumping or falling off the running boards, we drove away through the countryside where Jesus loved to travel during his last week in the Holy City.

(Here are some notes for girls and boys who would like to look up the references:

Jesus visits Martha and Mary—Luke 10, verses 38 to 42.

Jesus raises Lazarus from the dead—John 11, verses 18 to 46.

Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem—Mark 11, verses 1 to 11.)

(To be continued next Thursday)

Good Midsummer Reading

Book Reviews

Mystery on High Seas

A vigorous sea and mystery story for older boys is the new Howard Pease Book, "The Black Tanker," illustrated by Otto Fischer. (Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York. $2.) Again this popular author writes a gripping book which has the same stark, complex situations, with characters true to type and lacking none of the realism in language and setting which his readers expect.

Rance Warren, a Stanford University student, ships aboard the oil tank steamer "Zambora" bound out of San Francisco for Chinese waters. This is his only chance to reach his father and mother who have gone through a bombing attack at Nanfu. Rance, with Tod Moran (the hero of other Howard Pease stories), Captain Jarvis, Toppy and other familiar characters, all aid in solving the mystery surrounding the tanker's last voyage to China.

Things occur swiftly in this tale and what happens to Rance, the mystery crew and the cargo of fuel oil not only makes thrilling reading but has up-to-the-minute interest because it presents circumstances like many occurring on the high seas today, involving questions concerning international relations.

East Meets West

Older girls will find in "Adventure in the West," by Alice Ross Colver (Dodd, Mead & Company, New York), all that the title suggests. For those who ride horseback, or have spent a vacation at a "dude" ranch it will hold extra pleasure, for it is based on actual experiences of the author's son, who, as she says, "lived most of this story before it was written."

A Western girl, Judy, well versed in everything about ranch life, and Jack, a "dude" boy coming to work at the Montana ranch during his summer vacation, who had everything to learn about a ranch, hold the center of interest in this tale of adventure which includes a round-up, a picnic at Fairy Lake, a country dance, encounters with cattle rustlers, a forest fire and a trip in a trailer to Yellowstone Park.

The account of the incidents and adventures of this summer is absorbing. The reader feels how much Jack and Judy learned from the give and take spirit each showed, for Judy had many things to learn as well as Jack. When Jack got back home he wrote Judy:

"You see, when I started out I just wanted to see what the West was like and be on my own and try working. . . . I didn't really think how much I could learn from it all. Or how my mind would get all stirred up and interested in American History and the way this country of ours got settled."

Improve Your Game

The origins, histories, and techniques of more than a dozen competitive sports are vividly presented by Harold Keith in "Sports and Games." (Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.50.) Mr. Keith is a sports writer for newspapers, has been an active participant in sports, and is sports publicity director at the University of Oklahoma. Thus he brings to his readers not only a book of almost encyclopedic scope, but definite instructions about the games, descriptions of actual playing so that the reader may improve his own game, benefiting by the practices of the professionals. Here is a practical volume with a wealth of information helpful to the beginner, the contestant, or the spectator.

"Play Ball! Advice for Young Ballplayers," by Charles E. (Al) Chapman and Frank L. (Hank) Severeid, with foreword by Bill McKechnie (Harper & Brothers, New York and London. $1.50), will be welcomed by young and older enthusiasts of baseball. The authors, both scouts for the Cincinnati Reds, winners of 1940 World Series, tell the youth of America, the would-be young ball players, and fans of all ages the close-up story of baseball, the rudiments and fundamental rules of the game, and what they look for in a ballplayer. Interesting anecdotes about the great and near-great personalities in baseball whom the authors have known illustrate their instruction in modern baseball.

String Games

"Fun With String," by Joseph Leeming, illustrated by Charles E. Pont (Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2), will prove a satisfying gift for a Boy Scout, or for any boy. It presents a fascinating wonderland of diversion for all those who read of the various crafts, games, knots and other occupations and pastimes that involve the use of string and rope.

This collection of string games, useful braiding and weaving, knot work and magic with string will interest and entertain both young people and older ones.

Florence Bethune Sloan.

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French Graphic Art at Fogg—Music, Stage, and Film Items

Display of Black-and-Whites Interesting and Significant

By Dorothy Adlow

The Fogg Museum has accommodated its exhibiting program this summer to the courses in Fine Arts at the Harvard Summer School. Of great interest and significance is the generous display of French drawings and prints by artists of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Fogg Museum has made a particular point of the importance of graphic art and has consistently placed pictures of the black-and-white medium on an equal basis with painting.

Under our eyes we may see in the current display how modern French masters have become increasingly interested in less formal and less spectacular technical procedures. Informality and unconventionality are characteristic features of modern pictorial art. Both in technique and in subject matter we observe the artist, qualified and influenced by the trends of the time. The drawings by J. A. D. Ingres bridge the gap between the old and the new. They have been executed with patience and calm. Ingres, the linealist, had his ardent descendants in Degas and Picasso. But the line, once handled with caution and reserve, became a vehicle of movement, emotion, and exotic symbolism.

* * *

The Fogg exhibition reveals how versatile the French masters have been, pen or pencil in hand. A portrait by Matisse, "Lady with Necklace," is drawn in a jeweled manner, so that the touches of the pen gleam like gems. A "Café Scene," by Constantin Guys, is frothy and frivolous in the spirit of the epoch of Napoleon III. On the other hand, the wash drawing, "Two Lawyers Conversing," by Honoré Daumier, is the result of critical observation and is of weightier substance.

The classicism of Prud'hon in "Nymph and Cupids" is worth comparing with that of Pablo Picasso's "Bathers." The latter seems more authentically in the Hellenic spirit. Picasso is generously represented in this exhibition, and we take it that he is regarded as the great modern master of drawing. His variations of style are shown, as are his contrasting moods. What is apparent is the intensity with which he concentrates on any fresh method or unusual mood. Picasso is a phenomenon of modern art, given to great swings of the pedulum of fancy, to imaginative caprice, and realistic criticism. The same artist drew the "Mother and Child" of the blue period, wan, attenuate, etherealized, as struck off that frenzied portrait which was a preparatory sketch for his "Guernica." One of the most charming drawings in the collection is "Le Voltage," a sketch which ripples off the pen in mercurial line. Picasso has had his moments of sequestration in the studio, an exponent of art for art's sake; and then, he has willfully joined the ranks of propagandists, who have used their pens and brushes in the battle against the savage forces at large in the contemporary world.

* * *

The Cézanne drawings disclose the desire of an artist to get away from the limiting qualities of line and to thrust design into three dimensions.

The print bays are hung with a number of splendid examples of lithographs and etchings. There are some handsome portraits by Manet and Renoir, showing once again the departure from the formal usage of personal portrayal. The lithographs by Toulouse-Lautrec recall the atmosphere of grease-paint and lime-light to which that painter devoted himself. Lautrec's line was frail; out of illusiveness he elicited a clear characterization of the declining luminaries among café entertainers. We never can comment upon a graphic exhibition without mentioning the environment in which the artists thrived, for graphic art reflects especially the scene and atmosphere, if it does not make some critical commentary thereon. It is an adjunct to literature, or perhaps merely another phase of literary expression.

Ballet Russe At the Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hollywood, Calif.

Five events brought record-breaking throngs to Hollywood Bowl for the fourth week of concerts. Starting off with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo on July 29, there followed the Iturbi piano team, José and Amparo, a symphony night with Bruno Walter, and two extra programs by the ballet.

On previous occasions, the orchestra has remained in the shell, with the dancers using the open stage. This time the order was reversed, with the dancers using the shell and the orchestra playing in the pit. This permitted a more conventional use of stage effects, quite in keeping with the sophisticated form of dance expression. However, the musical effects were minimized, in that microphones directed the sound toward the dancers instead of the audience, creating a shrill and tinny effect.

* * *

An audience that overflowed the Bowl to the hillsides greeted the dancers on the opening night. The three ballets were "Les Sylphides," "Schéhérazade," and "Blue Danube." The ballet work and the choreography were excellent, but lighting effects might have been more effective. On Wednesday night, Shostakovitch's First Symphony, with choregraphy by Massine, was converted into a thrilling spectacle under the title of "Rouge et Noir." Other items were "Les Elfs," music by Mendelssohn, and "Vienna—1814," music by Weber, orchestrated by Russell Bennett. Borodin's "Prince Igor" was the high light on Saturday night. "Swan Lake," "The Bluebird," and "Capriccio Espagnole" were the other numbers. Conductors were Efrem Kurtz and Franz Allers.

* * *

Thursday brought a surprise program and one of the most enjoyable of the summer. It was José Iturbi's annual appearance as conductor and piano soloist. In both capacities he rose to his high standard of former years. His feat in leading the orchestra from the piano bench while playing the solo part in Beethoven's Piano Concerto in C minor was nothing short of stupendous. It was lofty music, sublimely presented. The audience was of moderate size, but there was boundless enthusiasm, which was rewarded with two encores—Waltz in A flat by Chopin, and Falla's "Fire Dance."

The second half of the program brought the pianist's sister, Amparo, as soloist in Grieg's Piano Concerto. Her playing had brilliance and rhythmic precision to commend it, but lacked warmth. She had the advantage of excellent orchestral support, and responded to insistent applause with two modern Spanish numbers.

"Lady in Blue With Red Necklace"

Painting by Amadeo Modigliani on exhibition for the summer at the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Georg Széll at Ravinia

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Georg Széll, the last but one of the four conductors engaged for the Ravinia Festival, made his first appearance in these parts (July 29) in a concert devoted to music by Bohemian composers. (Although born in Budapest and educated in Vienna, the conductor spent several years as director at the German Opera in Prague.)

Upon the results achieved by the visitor only commendation must be bestowed. Mr. Széll made it clear that he is a skilled leader, knowing what he wants from the musicians under him, and knowing equally how to obtain it. He is not, however, a conductor easy to watch for he is much given to over-elaboration with his baton. But once the Chicago Symphony Orchestra had reconciled itself to Mr. Széll's methods, the performances were often admirable indeed.

* * *

At the first concert an excellent reading was given to the overture to Smetana's opera, "The Bartered Bride," in which the zest and gaiety of the music were well reflected in the vivacity of the playing. Highly effective, too, was Smetana's symphonic poem, "The Moldau," naïve program of which gave the conductor and the orchestra opportunities for colorful and imaginative expression whose fulfillment was alluring to the ear. The high light of the concert was Dvořák's Symphony, "From the New World." Mr. Széll was content to let the worth and beauty of that composition speak for itself, without endeavoring to impose upon it any extraneous qualities foreign to its style. Dvořák, too, was represented by four of the Slavonic Dances he arranged from pieces originally written for piano duet.

In the second concert (July 31) the conductor elected to play a German program. He set forth a well-conceived interpretation of Beethoven's A major Symphony. The second division of the program opened with Strauss' tone poem, "Don Juan," in which Mr. Széll whipped up the tempo to a lightning velocity which, while it may have been somewhat uncomfortable to an orchestra playing its music on a sultry night, was cogent in expressing the urgency and passion of the piece. There was poetic charm in the playing of the prelude to Wagner's "Lohengrin," which followed "Don Juan," and the program came to a close with Wagner's Overture to "Rienzi."

* * *

In making up his artistic scheme for the third concert (Aug. 3), Mr. Széll decided to make use of his own arrangement of the string quartet which Smetana had composed in 1876, and which he entitled "From My Life." The program contained an elaborate apologia by the conductor, who stated that the internal qualities of Smetana's writing—arpeggios, the "quasi tromba" in the string writing of the second movement, the tremolos, etc.—justified a belief that the form in which the composer cast his thoughts was insufficient to express them. It would seem, however, that Smetana was well qualified to judge for himself, and those in Mr. Széll's audience who were well acquainted with the original form of the work must have arrived at the conviction that its pathos and poetry were more effectively negotiated in the delicate writing of the string quartet than in an orchestral transcription which made the work sound theatrical. Yet it must be said that the transcriber, whatever he may have done to Smetana, revealed himself as one to whom few secrets of the orchestra remain unknown.

The conductor's activities closed with Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, to which he and the orchestra gave a performance that was exceptionally stirring and dramatic.

Stage And Music News

"Crazy House," starring Ole Olsen, Chic Johnson, and Carmen Miranda, may be expected in Boston "about Oct. 6," according to word in New York. Rehearsals will start early in September, when Messrs. Olsen and Johnson return from Hollywood, where they have been making the screen version of "Hellzapoppin'."

* * *

"Theater," the stage piece which Somerset Maugham and Guy Bolton made from Mr. Maugham's novel of the same name and which was tried out by John Golden at the Plymouth last spring, is now scheduled for a New York opening in November, after further practice on the road. Cornelia Otis Skinner retains the principal role.

* * *

Philadelphia, rather than Boston, will see the tryout of George Abbott's new musical, after a première at New Haven, Sept. 11. The piece, contrived by John Cecil Holm, and originally called "Young Man's Fancy," will have a new title because a British motion picture soon to be released in America goes under the same name. The New York opening is set for Oct. 6.

* * *

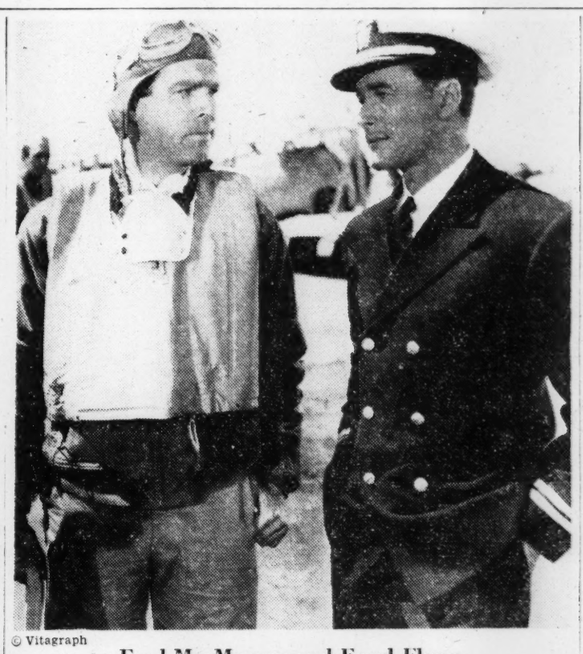
Henry Levin, one of the managing directors of the Bass Rocks Theater, has been engaged by Brock Pemberton as stage manager for "Two Story House," the Parker Fennelly play which was tried out earlier in the season at the Gloucester playhouse.

* * *

Kerstin Thorborg of the Metropolitan will sing in the Aaron Richmond Celebrity Series on Dec. 7 in place of Kirsten Flagstad, who is not returning to America this season. Fritz Kreisler will play on Jan. 18. Other artists in the series are Dorothy Maynor, Rachmaninoff, Angna Enters, Marian Anderson, Rudolf Serkin, Trapp Family, Helen Traubel, Busch and Serkin, Lauritz Melchior, Budapest Quartet, Yehudi Menuhin, and Artur Rubinstein.

* * *

Out of about 50 new plays tried out in the summer theater season, only four, says Variety, are definitely scheduled to be shown on Broadway. They are "Village Green," "Two Story House," "New Orleans," an operetta seen in St. Louis, and "Western Union, Please." It is possible, however, that New York may see three revivals: "Miss Nelly of N'Orleans," "The Yellow Jacket," and "Dear Brutus."



© Vitagraph

Fred MacMurray and Errol Flynn
In "Dive Bomber," at the Metropolitan.

Laird Cregar and Jack Benny
In "Charley's Aunt," now at the Paramount and Fenway.

Hollywood Activities

Islin Auster, recently signed as an RKO Radio producer, will receive as his first assignment one of the most important pictures on the company's new program, "Out of Gas," starring vehicle for Charles Laughton, a picturization of the novel of Tahiti life by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall, to be adapted by James Hilton.

* * *

Kaaren Verne, heroine of "Underground," has been signed to a long-term contract by Warner Bros. and will play the feminine lead opposite Humphrey Bogart in "All Through the Night," now in production at the company's Burbank studio with Conrad Veidt, Judith Anderson, Peter Lorre, and Frank McHugh in other important roles. Latest additions to the cast of "All Through the Night," which is being directed by Vincent Sherman, are Jane Darwell, borrowed from 20th Century-Fox, Barton MacLane, Jackie C. Gleason, and Sam McDaniel.

* * *

Sidney Bracey, one of filmdom's perennial butlers; Stanley Brown and Lloyd Bridges, feature contract players; and Renie Riano have been added to the cast of Columbia's Barbara Stanwyck-Henry Fonda co-starring comedy, "You Belong To Me." Wesley Ruggles is producer-director of this film version by Claude Binyon of a story by Dalton Trumbo. Edgar Buchanan has top supporting role, and among others important in the cast are Melville Cooper, Harold Waldridge, Ruth Donnelly, and Charles Arnt.

* * *

Stephen Vincent Benet's story, "The Devil and Daniel Webster," will come to the screen under the title of "All That Money Can Buy." This RKO Radio release was recently trade shown under the tentative title of "Here Is a Man." Edward Arnold, playing the role of Daniel Webster; Jane Darwell, who won last year's Academy Award for her supporting performance in "Grapes of Wrath"; Walter Huston, Gene Lockhart, and John Qualen have featured parts.

* * *

Columbia has assigned the two starring roles in the romantic comedy, "Bedtime Story," to Loretta Young and Fredric March. Alexander Hall, the studio's ace comedy director, will be at the helm with B. P. Schulberg producing.

* * *

Edward Small has signed Pedro de Cordoba and Veda Ann Borg for featured roles in his production of Dumas' "The Corsican Brothers," which stars Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "The Corsican Brothers" is a United Artists release.

* * *

With Producer-Director Mark Sandrich due back in Hollywood from vacation and Irving Berlin arriving from New York, search will be started this week for an actress to sing with Bing Crosby and dance with Fred Astaire in Irving Berlin's "Holiday Inn." Elmer Rice is writing a screen play of the film which is scheduled to start Oct. 27.

* * *

Dudley Digges will be seen in an important featured role in Darryl F. Zanuck's Twentieth Century-Fox production of "Benjamin Blake." Digges will join a cast headed by Tyrone Power and Maureen O'Hara. John Cromwell will direct the film for Associate Producer William Perlberg, from Philip Dunne's script.

* * *

Damon Runyon, short story writer and columnist, has been signed by RKO Radio Pictures as a producer. He will report to the Hollywood studio late in September.

* * *

Alexis Smith and Lloyd Nolan have been named for leading roles in Warner Bros. forthcoming production, "Bridges Built At Night," which A. Edward Sutherland is to direct. Nolan has just completed work in "New Orleans Blues." Miss Smith is making her screen debut as Errol Flynn's leading woman in "Dive Bomber," the Technicolor production co-starring Fred MacMurray.

Columbia and Victor in Line With 'Chunk' (Lengthy) Disks

Review of Recordings

Popular collections that listeners can put on their machines and enjoy for lengthier periods without having to get up and turn them over are noteworthy among the current releases of the major recording companies. Decca, we believe, was the first company to begin this trend, and now Columbia and Victor have followed right into line. It is undoubtedly the radio that has been responsible for this trend toward a "chunk" of entertainment at once.

Unusual Woodwind Octet

From the current point of view the first collection of Alec Wilder's songs, played by his woodwind octet is perhaps the most unusual collection. Mr. Wilder outdoes Ray Scot in "wacky" song titles. Witness, for instance, "His First Long Pants," "Her Old Man Was Suspicious," "The House Detective Registers" and "Dance Man Buys a Farm" in this group. It makes very little difference that the titles and the songs have little in common.

Mr. Wilder is that unusual person in popular music, a musician's musician. Whereas, many of us like to sit down with a collection of Benny Goodman's disks, it is a fact that Mr. Goodman likes nothing better than to sit down with some of Mr. Wilder's disks. A current Columbia disk by Benny is Wilder's "Soft, as Spring." Mr. Goodman is typical of the professional following that Mr. Wilder enjoys ever since his disks were first issued. His ideas on modern jazz are striking and stem from French impressionism. The octet is the ancient traditional form, including even the harpsichord, all, however, played in the modern manner.

"King" Armstrong's Trumpet Again

A very good chance for devotees of "King" Louis Armstrong to note his style over the years is available through issues of groups of his disks at various periods of his career. Columbia has issued some of his early "Hot Five" platters made in 1925 and 1926. These feature the Armstrong trumpet, Ory trombone and Dodds clarinet trio working over a bedrock rhythm of piano and banjo. None of these has vocals. Then a Decca album just issued, gives the "middle period" in the "thirties" when not only his trumpet but also his voice was popular. Such songs as "Aint Misbehavin" and "Sunny Side of the Street," for instance. Bringing Louis up to date is "In the Gloaming," the familiar song in rhythmical arrangement for Decca, wherein the Armstrong trumpet is working as well as ever but the voice is just not up to the old standard. In these later disks Louis works with mixed bands of white and Negro musicians because he is also a musician's musician and is liked for the sheer artistry of his playing.

Al Goodman has conducted a group of old song favorites including "Avalon," "When Day Is Done" and "I'm Always Chasing Rainbows" under the title "Memories," for Columbia. Listeners who may have wondered what the complete theme songs of certain popular bands sound like now have their wish in full versions of their signature songs by Benny Goodman, Eddy Duchin, Kay Kyser, Harry James, Ray Scott and Horace Heidt, among others, in a Columbia album. Waltz fans may appreciate a group of favorites including the title song of the album, "The Waltz You Saved for Me," "I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles," "Sweethearts" and "Alice Blue Gown," among others, done by Wayne King in his most silken manner, by Victor. For those who appreciate song stylists Billy Holliday, young Negro singer, is heard with Teddy Wilson, pianist, and a hand-picked band including Benny Goodman, John Kirby and Cozy Cole, in a group of songs she did early in the thirties, including the easy paced "I Wished on the Moon," the medium paced "What a Little Moonlight Can Do" and the torchy "I Must Have That Man," for Columbia.

Iberian-Flavored Albums

Those who like Iberian music will appreciate the second album of Latin-American music played by Julio Martinez Oyanguren, guitarist, for Decca. This group includes songs of Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, Mexico, and Cuba. Claimed to be authentic gypsy singing is a Columbia album of "Cante Flamenco," done by Pastora Pavon, known as "La Nina de Los Peines" (The Lady With the Combs), a Spanish artist now in Argentina. The music is marked with the peculiar quavering tones of Oriental music, doubtless due to Moorish influence in Spain. This music apparently must be seen performed to be genuinely appreciated.

Popular Specialties

Jazz specialists will go for: Maxine Sullivan's and John Kirby's arrangement of "If I had a Ribbon Bow," for Columbia; Sonny Dunham's trumpet in "Easy Street," for Bluebird; Glen Gray's "Boogie Woogie Man," for Decca; Harry James's trumpet in "One O'Clock Jump" and "Two O'Clock Jump," for Columbia; Will Bradley's comedy version of "Boogie Woogie Piggy," for Columbia; Columbia's historic jazz issue of "Bix" Beiderbecke's Gang in "At the Jazz Band Ball"; trumpet playing "Red" Allen's medium-fast-paced "K. K. Boogie," for Okeh; Jack Teagarden's trombone chorus in "United We Swing," for Okeh; Gene Krupa's fast-paced "After You've Gone," for Okeh; Maurice Rocco's contrasty wide apart keyboard style, with singing and trap backing, in "How Come You Do Me Like You Do," for Decca; Artie Shaw's swell arrangement of "Georgia on My Mind," for Victor; Glenn Miller's "Peekaboo to you," for Bluebird; a return of Fletcher Henderson to disks in "Let's Go Home," a medium paced rocking version, for Columbia; and "Fats" Waller's "Headlines in the News," for Bluebird.

Recommended Vocalists

Devotees of song style will like: Bea Wain's "Peekaboo to You," for Victor; a much improved Martha Tilton in "G'Bye Now" and "Easy Street," for Decca; the Andrews Sisters in "Daddy," for Decca; Kate Smith's easy-paced "Will You Still Be Mine," for Columbia; Ginny Simms in "You're the Moment of a Lifetime" and "Easy Street," for Okeh; Jean Sablon's coupling of "I'm Misunderstood" and "On the Banks of Old Paris," for Victor; Dinah Shore's easy revival of "I'm Through With Love" and "Honeysuckle Rose," for Bluebird, and Danny Kaye's comedy takeoff, in gypsy manner, of "Dinah," for Columbia.

St. Louis Strawhats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
St. Louis, Mo.

The St. Louis Civic Theater is strictly a summer playhouse devoted to the presentation of comedy. It is an outgrowth of the St. Louis Little Theater, which presents comedies in the winter. Gordon Carter is the director of both theaters. He has an advantage over many directors, for he is an adept at scene designing. He has surrounded himself with capable talent, and has attracted a profitable following.

For their opening play this season they presented "Two on an Island," by Elmer Rice. In characterization and scenery, the production was one of the best things they have done; certainly there was little or nothing about it that might be called "amateurish." This stigma, which sometimes marred the Little Theater productions, has vanished from the Civic Theater.

No less important to the summer life of St. Louis is the Town Square Theater, on the roof of a business building on Delmar Boulevard. Willard Holland, a versatile actor, is producer and director, and has the support of a large number of talented young players. Margery Sharp's "Lady in Waiting," and "A Slight Case of Murder," by Runyon and Lindsay, were presented during July. The first was distinguished by the excellent portraiture of Julia Packett by the young actress Jeanne Favre. Interest in the second centered in the well-conceived characterization of the part of the gangster chief by Willard Holland.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Suburbs

Exeter—
"Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:05, 5:45, 9:20. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 4:05, 7:45.

Fenway—
"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery, Osa Massen, and Cobina Wright, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Roaring Twenties," James Cagney and Priscilla Lane. 1:05, 4:35, 8. "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 3:05, 6:20, 10.

Metropolitan—
"Passage from Hongkong," Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10.

Modern—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche and Rochester. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55 10:05. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 11:05 a. m. 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

Orpheum—
"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Paramount—
"Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Jungle Cavalcade." 9:30 a. m., 12:02, 2:34, 5:06, 7:38, 10:10. "Cracked Nuts," Stuart Erwin and Una Merkel. 10:55 a. m., 1:27, 3:59, 6:31, 9:03.

Scollay—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche and Rochester. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Shinning Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
March of Time, Information Please, Robert Benchley, color tour, War in Africa, 2 cartoons, Leon Errol, latest news and other shorts.

State—
"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Strand Huntington Avenue—
"Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda and Jackie Cooper. "Roar of the Press." Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—
"March of Time—Hitler's Peace Plan." "Benchley Comedy." "Crime Does Not Pay." "Bob Chester and Orchestra." "Fitzpatrick Travel," color cartoons and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Angels With Broken Wings," Binnie Barnes and Gilbert Roland. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10 "Blackmail," Edward G. Robinson and Ruth Hussey. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.

Tremont—
"That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 9 a. m., 12:25, 4:10, 7:55. "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper. 10:15 a. m., 1:55, 5:40, 9:25.

Uptown—
"She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3, 6:30, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert. 2 and 8.
Regent. "Gunga Din." Cary Grant and Victor McLaglen. "Pastor Hall." 2. Evening 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Blood and Sand," Tyone Power. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Round Up," Richard Dix. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Reluctant Dragon." 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Adventure in Washington." 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner. 4:19, 7:57. "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. 2:34, 6:14, 9:34.
Cleveland Circle: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Manhunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers and Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger." "Pirates on Horseback," W. Boyd and Russell Hayden. 2 and 7:45.
University: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 3:10, 6:35, 9:50. "Adventure in Washington." 1:30, 4:55, 8:10. "March of Time" 2:50, 6:20, 9:35.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Roar of the Press." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. "Missing Ten Days." Rex Harrison. 2. Evening. 7-11.

Strand: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 3:24, 9:24. "Nurse's Secret." 2:14, 8:14.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Devildogs of the Air." James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Sis Hopkins." Judy Canova and Bob Crosby. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 2:55, 8:16. "Hello, Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 7:05, 10.
Park: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Murder Among Friends."

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Too Many Blondes." 1:30 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby." Priscilla Lane. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 8:15. "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 3:55, 9:40.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Stanley and Livingstone," Spencer Tracy. "Federal Fugitives." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "I'll Wait for You." Marsha Hunt. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "Nobody's Children." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Mystic: "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon and Rita Hayworth. 1:55, 8:25. "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 3:25, 6:50, 9:55.
Orpheum: "Vivacious Lady." Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. "The Great Swindle," Jack Holt. 1:45. Evenings 7-11
Strand: "Thieves Fall Out." 1:45, 7:50. "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett and George Sanders. 3:15, 9:05.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Nurse's Secret." Lee Patrick. 2:05, 8:20. "The Big Store." Marx Bros. 3:26, 9:41.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "A Shot in the Dark." 1:30 and 7:30.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. "Power Dive." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. 3:20, 9:20. "Thieves Fall Out." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Devildogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "A Very Young Lady." Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "The Shepherd of the Hills." John Wayne and Betty Field. "The Getaway." Robert Sterling and Charles Winniger.

QUINCY—Quincy: "San Antonio Rose." Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. "I Was a Prisoner on Devils Island," Sally Eilers and Donald Woods.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "West Point Widow." Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Mark of Zorro." Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Petticoat Politics," Roscow Karns. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Sunny." Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "Cowboy and the Blonde." George Montgomery and Mary Beth Hughes. 2 and 8.
Central: "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Hell Below." Robert Montgomery. "Blonde Inspiration." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. "Vivacious Lady." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. "Too Many Blondes." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "I Wanted Wings." Ray Milland. "Washington Melodrama." Frank Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mutiny in the Arctic." Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2:09, 8:09. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 3:24, 9:24.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "I'll Wait for You." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Mr. Dynamite." Lloyd Noland and Irene Hervey. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Topper Returns." Joan Blondell and Roland Young. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In-Theater: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Next Time We Love." Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart. 3:37, 8:07. "Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. 2:15, 6:40, 9:44.

AMUSEMENTS

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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.) 450,000
Previous day's sales 420,740
1941 volume to date 87,104,629
1940 volume to date 137,454,345

Stocks Rise Moderately In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—An assortment of stock market favorites managed to creep into recovery territory today but many leaders were left at the post.

Bidding for rails did much to improve the general tone of the list and, near the final hour, fractional gains predominated. Dealings, exceptionally slow in the forenoon, picked up moderately for a brief interval after mid-day. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

The day's biggest news proved a dud marketwise. Announcement President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had met at sea and drawn up an 8-point joint program held the attention of the financial quarters but failed to touch off a speculative move in either direction. Other developments, both domestic and foreign, likewise provided scant buying inspiration.

Stocks attracting occasional support included Bethlehem, General Motors, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Curtiss-Wright, Standard Oil (NJ), Woolworth, Westinghouse, U. S. Rubber and Anaconda.

Ahead now and then in the Curb were Humble Oil, Lake Shore, American Gas and Singer Mfg.

Bonds remained in a narrow orbit today and near the final hour corporates were mixed.

Bidding for small amounts of obligations of Norway and Copenhagen lifted prices as much as 4½ points.

The Roosevelt - Churchill joint pronouncement on war aims appeared to have no direct repercussions on the general market.

Off a shade were St: Paul 5s of '75, Rock Island general 4s of '88, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, and Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65, while tilting up a bit were New York Central 5s, International Mercantile Marine 6s and International Paper 5s.

Advertising Group Protests 1942 Tax Bill Provisions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK (OBNE)—A protest against provisions of the 1942 Revenue Bill now before the Finance Committee of the Senate in Washington which would place a tax on radio and outdoor advertising has been filed with Congress by the Advertising Federation of America. Charles E. Murphy, general counsel of the Federation, who drew up the protest, will go to Washington on Aug. 18 to contest the measure, passed by the House of Representatives on Aug. 4.

"We consider any tax on advertising, regardless of the media affected, as harmful to the economy of our Nation and detrimental to our well-established system of distributing consumer goods," Mr. Murphy declared in the protest. "The power of advertising as the selling force of industry and as the stimulator and stabilizer of commodity distribution must be protected. This is necessary in supporting the base for emergency taxes, for any impairment in the use of advertising by taxation will in turn affect distribution and the revenues derived therefrom. In our opinion, a tax on advertising will defeat its own purpose.

"Advertising does not encourage indiscriminate expenditure for civilian goods during the period of national defense. On the contrary, it is used to regulate and stimulate the proper flow of consumer goods based on the products available for nondefense purposes. Advertising will divert public demand to merchandise that can be supplied without harming our defense production and thus keep employment and distribution in nondefense industries at its highest possible level."

Freight Carloadings Off 0.5 P. C. in Week; 20.8 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today that 878,549 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended August 9.

This was a decrease of 4,516 cars, or 0.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 151,476 cars, or 20.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 217,526 cars, or 32.9 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Incr. Over Year Ago
Misc Freight	360,657	†3,635	77,892
Less than carlot mdse.	156,684	960	7,017
Coal	166,429	285	40,572
Grain and grain products	45,887	†255	4,501
Livestock	10,021	262	†711
Forest products	49,118	†1,326	12,944
Ore	76,607	†531	6,488
Coke	13,056	†76	2,773

†Decrease.

Stock Prices Firm In London Market

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The stock market closed firm today. Home rails were favored on renewed talk a wartime agreement with the government would be released shortly. Foreign bonds were featureless.

Leading industrials were higher, as were gilt-edged bonds. There was sustained interest in Blyvoors in the Kaffir list. Among diamonds, De Beers deferred was steady. Oils closed slightly under the day's best levels.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
54⅝	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	54	54	54	
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	*1	48½	48½	48½	— ½
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	A'g 13
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	13	13	13	A'g 12
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	13	41⅛	40½	40⅞	— ⅛
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 6
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	A'g 12
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	A'g 13
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	A'g 13
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	7	23¾	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	8½	8½	8½	A'r 13
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (4)	2	161¼	161	161¼	+ ¾
11¾	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	+ ½
14¾	11¾	Allied M (⅝g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
8¼	5¼	Allied Stores	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	4	83¼	83¼	83¼	A'g 13
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	8	29¼	29	29¼	— ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	6	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¾
1⅛	¼	Am Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 5
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	59	59	59	
187⅜	143⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	7	183⅜	173¼	183⅜	A'g 13
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	6	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅜
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	4	6	6	6	— ¼
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¾
3	1	Am Cable & R	21	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	9	83	82½	82¾	+ ¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	A'g 12
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	5	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	73½	73	73	—1⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	4	20	19½	20	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 30
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	109¾	109⅝	109¾	
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 5
7¾	4⅝	Am Comm Al	3	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	6	18⅛	18	18	
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	2	¾	¾	¾	A'g 13
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	2	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	A'g 8
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	3	22	22	22	A'g 13
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3	3	3	A'g 11
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	4	35⅝	35⅜	35½	
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
33¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	4	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 4
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	A'g 12
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	2	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	A'g 12
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	5	47	47	47	A'g 12
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅜
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	90	90	90	+ ½
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 13
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	4	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
46¾	20	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	4	32	32	32	— ⅛
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	12	28¾	28½	28⅝	
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	11	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	*16	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅜	Am Seating(½g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	A'g 13
45⅜	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	11	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153	153	153	A'g 12
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	42½	42½	42½	— ½
28¼	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	1	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 13
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	A'g 11
20⅜	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	91¼	91	91¼	+ ¼
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	6	19¼	19¼	19¼	A'g 13
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	19	153¼	152⅞	152⅞	— ⅜
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	69	69	69	— ¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	4	70½	70¼	70¼	
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155½	155½	155½	A'g 7
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	Am Viscose ½g	10	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ½
114¾	114½	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅜
7¼	¾	Am Water Wks	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
99½	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	A'g 12
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	3	8	7¾	8	A'g 13
77¾	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	4	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	9	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	— ¼
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55	55	55	A'g 2
30	22⅛	Anaconda (11g)	41	27⅞	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 11
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 13
31	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	4	29½	29½	29½	A'g 13
111¾	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111¾	111¾	111¾	A'g 12
5½	4	Armour Ill	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	2	64	63¾	64	A'g 13
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
9⅛	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	A'g 7
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	13	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	87	87	87	A'g 5
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 9
25⅛	25	Associates (2)	1	25½	25	25	A'g 13
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	11	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ⅝
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	3	63	62	63	+ ¼
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	19	25¼	24⅜	24⅝	+ ¼
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	37½	37½	37½	A'g 12
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	14	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ¾
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107¾	107¾	106¾	— ¼
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¼
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	69¼	69	69	A'g 4
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	9	9	9	A'g 13
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 7
5¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	1	3⅜	3½	3½	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	17	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
5⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	26	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	8	8	7½	7¾	+ ¼
6½	⅜	Bangor & Ar	7	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	+ ½
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	7	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¾g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	8	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
24⅜	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	5	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅜
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	A'g 12
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	A'g 13
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	
8½	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	21	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (.85g)	8	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
5⅞	5½	Benef Ind pf 2½	2	52	52	52	+ ½
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (4½g)	30	69⅝	68¾	68¾	— ¼
131⅞	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122⅜	121½	122⅜	+ ¼
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	*2	29¾	29⅜	29¾	— ¼
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	22½	22¼	22½	
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .30g	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (1½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 7
19	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	10	17¾	17½	17⅝	
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	4	29½	29	29	A'g 12
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
20¼	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	*3	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	5	19	19	19	
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 13
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32	32	32	A'g 13
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 13
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	1	10	10	10	A'g 13
25⅜	18½	Briggs Mfg (1g)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	2	30	30	30	A'g 11
44½	28	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	A'g 13
28⅛	21⅝	Bkly & Q Trans	2	21½	21½	21½	A'g 13
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	3	6½	6½	6½	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	2	11⅜	11½	11½	A'g 13
33½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 28
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	2	19¾	19½	19¾	A'g 13
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel 45g	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
34½	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	1	24½	24½	24½	
33⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	3	19	19	19	A'g 12
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	A'g 13
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	6	6½	6½	6½	A'g 12
23	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
4⅜	⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 13
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	A'g 13
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	A'g 13

C

22⅜	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	3	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51½	A'g 12
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	62	5	4⅝	4¾	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	2	36½	36½	36½	
3⅜	2½	Capital Ad A	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 11
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	A'g 1
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	77	77	77	
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	*5	48½	47½	48	+ ½
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	16	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ¼
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18	18	18	A'g 9
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 9
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
47⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 8
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	3	13	12⅝	13	A'g 13
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	20	38	37½	37½	— ⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	
37⅜	21¼	Ches Corp	10	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
13¼	5⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	20	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ¼
3	⅛	Chi Great West	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	5	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	10	18¼	17½	18⅛	+ ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	A'g 5
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ½
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 12
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9⅛	9	9	A'g 8
14⅛	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 12
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 13
72⅛	55	Chrysler (3g)	28	57⅛	56¾	57⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	3	10⅜	10½	10½	
3½	2¼	City Stores	2	3	3	3	A'g 13
40½	10¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	38	38	38	A'g 9
33⅜	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	12	28½	28½	28½	— ¾
40⅜	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	3	40½	40⅜	40⅜	— ¼
37¾	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	2	36⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	93	93	93	— ½
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	A'g 12
14⅝	11¼	Colgate-P (½a)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	A'g 13
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	A'g 6
20¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	8	20½	20	20	— ⅜
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17	17	17	A'g 11
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 13
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
92½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	76	76	76	A'g 6
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	A'g 11
8⅜	6⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81	81	81	+1
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	16	22⅝	22⅜	22½	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	—1½
37⅞	27¾	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ½
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	— ½
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¾g)	2	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	2	⅛	⅜	⅜	
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	60½	59	60½	+1½
30⅛	24¾	Com Edis (1.80)	13	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+ ¼
4	3	Conde Nast(¾g)	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 2
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	5	17⅜	17⅜	17½	
40¼	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	19	39¼	38¾	38¾	+ ¼
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	3	12	12	12	A'g 13
54	49	Cons Cop (½g)	8	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	11	17⅜	17½	17⅜	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	100	99⅞	100	— ⅛
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	2	¾	¾	¾	A'g 12
11	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	10	2½	2½	2½	A'g 13
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	12	6	5⅞	6	
3⅛	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	A'g 11
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	3	28¼	28	28	A'g 8
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102⅜	102	102	A'g 11
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
5¼	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	9	4⅜	4¾	4¾	
107	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	105	105	105	—1
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1½g)	4	36½	35¾	36½	+ ½
9⅛	6⅝	Cont Can F (1)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
45⅛	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	17	3⅝	3½	3½	
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	17	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	20	20	20	A'g 11
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	A'g 13
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 30
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	6	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	11	4⅜	4¼	4¼	A'g 12
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	11	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 13
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	5	16½	16½	16½	— ½
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Roads Ably Handle Heavy Grain Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The nation's railroads are handling this year's heavy grain harvest without transportation difficulty, according to an announcement by the Association of American Railroads.

Handling the movement of the wheat crop even in an ordinary year, the association pointed out, is a test of transportation capacity and organization. In providing transportation for the 1941 crop, the railroads faced an unprecedented situation.

With a record-breaking carryover of more than 400,000,000 bushels of old wheat, elevators in the grain belt were already filled to from one half to three fourths of their capacity before the new harvest began. To make room for the storage of the new crop, old grain had to be moved out to elevators at distant points where room could be found for it.

Grain Under Loans

Most of the stored grain was held under Government loans which did not mature until so late in the spring that the movement of the grain could not be started until just at the beginning of the harvest.

Thus the railroads faced the double task of handling the grain of two crops at the same time, which required double planning. While empty cars were being moved into the grain belt to build up the reserve supply necessary to handle the new harvest, other cars were being sent out, carrying as much of the old grain as storage could be found for at distant points, altogether more than 75,000,000 bushels.

In spite of this unprecedented double movement, the railroads built up at country loading stations in the West a reserve supply of grain cars which, at its peak, numbered 30,263 cars, nearly 5,000 more than were stored in reserve for grain movement at the peak a year ago.

That the railroads were able to meet the test, says the Association, was due to the close co-operation of all lines, Eastern and Southern as well as Western, working under the direction of the Car Service Division of the Association of American Railroads. Cars were sent West empty at the rate of more than a thousand a day to insure an adequate car supply when the harvest began. At the same time, special attention was given to the handling of the old grain which was moved to elevators in the East and on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, frequently in solid blocks of 25 to 50 cars, to be unloaded at seaboard, or wherever elevator space was available, and to be returned empty to the grain fields.

Storage Space Filled

Before the Southwestern movement was completed, storage space at all the Southwestern markets was almost completely filled. At Kansas City, St. Louis, and Salina, at the request of the grain interests and to forestall congestion, an embargo was placed against further movements for storage. The same condition now prevails at Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior in the Northwestern grain belt, with the spring wheat loading barely started. No more grain can be received for storage at these points until some of the carryover now there is moved out.

For like reasons, because the terminal elevators at these points are filled, no more grain can be moved at this time for storage at Philadelphia and Baltimore on the Atlantic Coast, at the Puget Sound and Columbia River ports in the Northwest, and for certain elevators at Cincinnati, Louisville and Toledo, in the interior. As space becomes available at these points, shipments for storage are being accepted. On the other hand, should storage space at any of the elevator points which are now open be filled up, shipments to those points for storage will have to be halted. In all cases, grain intended for immediate sale and not for storage is being accepted for shipment to these points.

Corporation Earnings

Quarter Ended June 30

	1941 Net	1940 Net	Net per Com. Share 1941	1940
American Bosch Corp.	$190,791	$212,900	$.27	$.31
American Safety Razor	9,801	76,378	.02	.15
Hayes Mfg. Corp.	76,045	*58,162	.10	
Natomas Co.	454,986	316,432	.47	.32
Hoe & Co., Inc., R.	233,202	84,824	.77	‡.75
Hudson Motor Car	220,714	*965,954	.14	
Maytag Co.	335,183	342,080	.05	.05
Thatcher Manufacturing Co	152,953	158,936	.34	.37
Transcontinental & Western Air	231,833	778	.24	‡
Union Bag & Paper Corp	485,023	597,773	.38	.47

Six Months Ended June 30

American Bosch Corp.	389,222	383,651	.56	.55
American Commercial Alcohol	246,688	147,244	.78	.37
American Cyanamid	2,436,207	2,240,643	.93	.85
American-Hawaiian Steamship	1,252,448	1,817,275	2.87	4.17
American News Co.	521,289	‡63,901	1.23	1.10
American Safety Razor	9,801	76,375	.02	.15
Bucyrus-Erie	1,074,530	892,071	.71	.56
Celanese Corp. of America	3,149,921	3,426,480	1.66	1.88
Cooper-Bessemer Corp.	243,291	271,105	.50	.59
Derby Oil & Refining	173,582	36,410	.51	‡1.93
Eagle Picher Lead	960,991	410,309	1.05	.44
Evans Products	227,674	‡18,389	.93	
Fairchild Aviation	365,049	318,946	1.08	.95
Gotham Silk Hosiery	52,208	*156,975	2.15	
Hackensack Water	488,027	473,605	1.42	1.37
Household Finance	2,709,153	3,037,844	3.07	3.51
Hudson Motor Car	243,051	*1,820,189	.15	
Joslyn Mfg. & Supply	593,370	356,481	3.66	2.08
Lane-Wells	242,900	298,700	.67	.83
Marchant Calculating Machine	573,096	407,767	2.53	1.79
Maytag Co.	836,389	698,465	.22	.11
National Dairy Products	5,635,680	5,118,871	.90	.76
Park & Tilford	‡496,309	410,711	‡1.99	1.64
Natomas Co.	869,986	628,982	.90	.64
Peoples Drug Stores	441,382	382,287	.90	.78
Standard Cap & Seal	163,552	169,750	.36	.39
Standard Oil Co of Indiana	21,763,134	20,497,232	1.43	1.34
Tennessee Corp.	730,126	652,088	.85	.76
Thatcher Manufacturing Co.	256,145	265,859	.34	‡.40
Transcontinental & Western Air	*736,166	*72,062		
United Milk Products	187,439	127,124	2.39	1.29
U S Gypsum Co.	3,211,896	3,336,438	2.46	2.73
Wilcox Oil & Gas	87,555	40,532	.19	.09

*Net loss. †On Class A shares. ‡1.10 cent a share. ¶On preferred stock. §Estimated.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 3¼s 49-46	110.28	110.28	110.28
50 2s 50-48 Mch	103.17	103.17	103.17
1 2¾s 51-48	109.11	109.11	109.11
2 2s 50-48 Dec	106.14	106.14	106.14
25 2¼s 56-54	105.30	105.30	105.30
24 2⅞s 60-65	110.18	110.18	110.18
21 2½s 58-56	104.16	104.16	104.16

New York City Bonds

8 3s 80	105	105	105

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	79	79	79
17 Alleghany cv 5s 44	90½	90½	90½
16 Alleghany cv 5s 49	77¼	77¼	77¼
10 Alleghany 5s 50 st	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
5 Alleg Val 4s 42			
101 23-32	101 23-32	101 23-32	
9 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Am&For P5s 2030	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜
58 AmIGChem 5½s 49	101¾	101½	101⅝
4 Am Int 5½s 49	102	102	102
3 Am T&T 3¾s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
11 Am T&T 3¾s 61	108¾	108⅝	108¾
106 Am T&T 3s 56	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104	104	104
10 Ann Arbor 4s '95	58½	58½	58½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	106½	106½	106½
5 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
23 AT&SF 4s '95	110½	110	110⅛
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-'55	100	100	100
11 A C Line 1st 4s '52	80¼	80¼	80¼
3 A C Line cll 4s '52	70	70	70
9 A C Line 4½s '64	63½	63	63½
14 A C Line 5s '45	91⅝	91	91⅝
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	99	99	99
10 B&O '95 st A	34⅜	34	34⅛
8 B&O '95 st C	38½	38	38½
4 B&O 2000 st D	33¾	33¾	33¾
7 B&O '96 st F	33¾	33¾	33¾
50 B&O cv '60 st	32⅝	31¾	32
1 B&O S W '50 st	51	51	51
1 B&O S W '50 st	43¼	43¼	43⅛
4 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	48¾	48½	48½
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	86	86	86
10 BenefIndLoan 2¼s '50	99	98½	98½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	106½	106	106½
27 Boston&Me 4½s '70	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
5 Boston&Me 4s '60	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	110¼	110¼	110¼
16 Buf R&P '57 st	41½	41⅛	41⅛
4 Bur C R&No 5s '34	7½	7½	7½
5 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Bush Term 4s '52	79	79	79
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107½	107½	107½
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	110	109½	109½
2 Can Pac 5s 44	105	105	105
2 Can Pac 5s 54	81	81	81
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	89	89	89
4 Can Pac 4s perp	63	62¾	63
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5 Con New Eng 4s 61	63½	63½	63½
1 Con NY Pow 3¾s 62	108½	108½	108½
10 Con Pac 5s 60	53¾	53	53¾
11 Con RR NJ 5s 87	18¾	18½	18½
3 Con RR NJ 5s 87 reg	17½	17½	17½
26 Con RR NJ 4s 87	86½	86½	86½
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	71½	71½	71½
9 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80¼	80	80
15 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	91¾	91¾	91¾
25 Chi&E Ill inc 97	29½	29	29½
23 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11⅜	11¼	11¼
1 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
26 CM&SP 4½s 89C	42	41½	41¾
28 CMSP 4½s 89E	42	41¾	41¾
26 CMSP gen 4s 89	41	40⅝	41
1 ChiNW 6½s 36	35	35	35
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20½	20⅜	20⅜
2 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	28¾	28⅜	28⅜
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
14 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜
14 Chi&NW 4s 87	27¾	27½	27¾
9 Chi Ry 5s 27	44	43	43
27 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14½	14¼	14½
15 CRI&P cv 4½c 60	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
20 CRI&P 4s 88	23	22½	22½
28 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13¾	13½	13½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	97¾	97¾	97¾
16 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95	94⅞	94⅞
3 Childs Co 5s 43	43	43	43
24 StocGlc&Eq 5s 52	21	20¾	21
35 CCC&StL gen2¼s 93	78	78	78
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	76	76	76
10 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	84½	84½	84½
1 Clev Un Term 5s 73	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
12 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	67½	67½	67½
3 Col F&I 5s 43	104½	104½	104½
1 Col&So 4½s 80	22½	22¼	22¼
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
103 ComMack inc 6s ww	55½	54¾	55⅜
1 ComwlthEd cv 3½s 58	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
30 Con Edis 2¼s 46	104	103¾	103¾
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110½	110½	110½
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108	108	108
3 Crane 2¼s '50	101	101	101
12 CubaNoRy5½s'42rct	19½	19¼	19⅜
10 Cuba R R 5s '52	24½	24½	24½
1 Curtis Pub 3s '55	99	99	99
1 Dayton P&L 3s '70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
22 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	54¾	54⅜	54¾
13 D&RG 4½s '36	15⅜	14¾	15⅜
43 D&RG 4s '36	15	14¾	14¾
6 D&RG West 5s '78	14	13⅞	14
3 Det Ed 3s '70	106½	106½	106½
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	96½	96½	96½
7 Dow Chem 2¼s '50	103½	103½	103½
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106	105⅞	106
4 Elec Auto Lt 2¼s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
28 Erie rfg 5s '67	30½	30½	30½
12 Erie rfg 5s '75	30⅝	30½	30⅝
10 Erie gen lien 4s '96	56¾	56¾	56¾
28 Erie cv 4s '53 A	52	51¾	52
15 Erie cv 4s '53 B	52	51¾	52
1 Erie 4s '95 wi	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
13 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	50	49⅞	49⅞
1 Fla Cen & Pen 5s 43	49½	49½	49½
1 Fonda J&G 2-4s 82 ct	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94¼	94¼	94¼
7 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	90½	90	90
1 Gt Nor 4s 46H	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
1 G Bay&W 5s 46	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
9 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	71½	71½	71½
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47¼	48¼	47¼
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104	104	104
4 Hocking V 4½s 99	131½	131½	131½
5 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38½	37¼	38½
19 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42¾	42¼	42¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10½	10½	10½
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	43	43	43
19 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43½	43¼	43½
25 Ill Cen 4s 56	45½	44¾	45¼
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	46¾	46½	46¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42¼	42¼	42¼
2 Inland Stl 3¼s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	101	101
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	16	16	16
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	37¼	37¼	37¼
18 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	88	87¾	88
2 Int Paper 6s 55	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Int Paper 4s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 Int T&T 4½s 52	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Jones&LaughSt3½s61	99	99	99
16 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	46	46	46
3 K C South 3s 50	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
5 Kentucky Cen 4s 87	110¼	110¼	110⅛
7 Lac Gas 5½s 53	78⅝	78½	78⅝
2 Lac Gas 5s 39	97½	97½	97½
6 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	30	30	30
6 Leh & N Env 4s 65 A	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5 Leh Val Cinl 5s 74 st	57	57	57
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	49½	49½	49½
17 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	51⅞	51⅝	51¾
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36½	36½	36½
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34	33½	33¾
16 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Libby McN&L 4s '55	107	107	107
5 Liggett & M 5s 51	125½	125½	125½
2 Lorillard Co 7s 44	118¼	118¼	118¼
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104	104	104
8 Louis & N 4s 60 B	107¼	107¼	107¼
19 Louis & Nash 3¾s 2003	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 Louis & N 3¾s 50A	104½	104½	104½
9 Mer Bd 4½s 68	112¾	112¾	112⅞

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	68¼	68¼	68¼
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107⅜	106¾	107⅜
7 MSU&SSMarie 6s 46	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
6 MSP½SSM cn 4s 38	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Montreal Tr 5s 55A	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
5 M-K-T 4½s 78	24	24	24
5 M-K-Texas 1st 4s 90	36	36	36
6 Mo Pac cv2½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
44 Mo Pac 5s 77F	27½	27	27¼
29 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	29	28⅜	28¼
15 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28¾	28½	28¾
5 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
6 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2 MonWPaPuSv4½s60	110¼	110¼	110¼
7 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 Mor&Essex 5s 55	42½	42¼	42½
7 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	38	37¾	38
13 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42	41⅜	42
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105⅞	105⅜	105⅜
5 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 NE RR 4s 45	56¾	56¾	56¾
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	106½	106½	106½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	106½	106½	106½
3 N Orl Term 4s	73¾	73¾	73¾
7 N O Tex&M 5s '54B	42½	42¼	42¼
10 NY & Long Br 4s '41	100	100	100
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	60¼	60	60
51 NYC 4½s2013 A	55¾	55½	55½
4 NYC cn 4s '98	60	60	60
5 NYC 3¾s '46	93	93	93
5 NYC&HR 3½s '97	81⅛	80¾	91⅛
3 NY Cri Term 4s	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 NY Chi & St L 6s '50	94	94	94
5 NYChi&StL 6s '41	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	73¼	73½	73
3 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	62⅜	61½	62¾
1 NY Chi & St L 4s '46	94	94	94
9 NY Connect 3½s'65	102	101¾	101¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	62½	62½	62½
10 NY,NH&H cv 6s '48	28½	28½	28½
27 NY,NH&H 4½s'67	27½	27	27½
1 NY,NH&H 3½s '54	24¼	24¼	24¼
5 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6½	6¼	6½
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Wabash Det & Chi 5s'41	72	72	72
2 Wabash 4½s '39	99	99	99
1 Walwrth 4s '55	86	86	86
23 Warren Bros 6s '41	77¾	76⅝	77⅝
1 West Shore 4s 2361	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
8 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	48¼	47¾	48¼
5 Westn Md 4s 52	93	92½	92½
15 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	25½	25½	25½
2 Westn Un 5s '51	86⅜	86¼	86¼
6 Western Un 5s '60	84¾	84½	84⅝
1 Western Un 4½s '50	83¼	83½	83½
1 Wheel Stl 3½s '66	94¼	94¼	94¼
6 Wis Cen 4s '49	41¼	41⅛	41¼
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	12	12	12
17 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102¾	102½	102½
4 Young S&T 3¼s '60	102	102	102

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
2 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	65	65	65
18 Argentine 4½s 48	89	89	89
1 Austria 3s 57	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Belgium 6½s 49	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
28 Brazil 8s 41	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞
4 Brazil 6½s 26-57	17⅝	17½	17½
8 Brazil 6½s 27-57	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
2 Brisbane 5s 58	66	66	66
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	51¾	51¾	51¾
5 Canada 5s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Canada 4s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Canada 3s 67	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
4 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
15 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	12⅛	12	12⅛
6 Chile 7s 42 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
6 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Chile 6s 63	14	14	14
9 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	36¼	36¼	36¼
25 Colomb 3s 70	29	28⅞	28⅞
3 Copen 5s 52 wd	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Copen 4½s 53	25	25	25
1 Copen 4½s 53 wd	38	38	38
3 Cuba 5½s 45	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
2 Cuba 5s (1904) 44	102⅛	102	102
3 Cuba 4½s 77	66	66	66
7 Cuba 4½s 49	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Den 6s 42 wd	66¾	66½	66¾
2 Dom 5½s 42	58½	58½	58½
3 El Salvador 8s 48 ct	8½	8½	8½
19 Ger Gov 5½s 65	7¼	7	7
6 Ger Govt 7s 49	9	8⅞	8⅞
9 Ger Govt 7s 49 unst	6½	6½	6¼
3 Jogloslav Bk 7s '57	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Milan City 6½s '52	15	14½	14½
1 Norway 4½s '56	37	37	37
3 Norway 4½s '56 wd	48½	48½	48½
2 Norway 4½s'65	37	37	37
4 Norway 4½s'65 wd	47	47	47
5 Orient Dev 6s '53	27½	27¼	27¼
14 Panama 3¼s'94 A st	53¼	53	53
4 Pauliste Rv 7s '42	86½	86½	86½
5 Queensld 7s '41	99	98½	99
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
5 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	21½	21½	21½
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	55½	55½	55½
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	21	21	21
2 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	30½	30½	30½
3 Tokyo City 5s 52	18¾	18¾	18¾
8 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	30	29⅞	30
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜

Total today, 3,592,000; previous day, 6,373,350; week ago, 7,075,150; year ago, 2,991,150; two years ago, 3,378,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,352,895,525; year ago, 983,805,075; two years ago, 1,015,986,325.

Alberta Oil Sales Increase

CALGARY—An increase of $1,700,000 in the amount received for oil sales in Alberta in the first six months of 1941 as compared with the corresponding period of 1940 is shown in a report issued by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board. Revenue to Alberta oil operators this year from sales of crude oil, naphtha and natural gasoline was $6,040,809. The six months oil output in the province this year was 4,781,396 barrels, a gain of 1,200,622 over the like 1940 period.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	125.97	30.14	18.40
Net change	+.32	+.28	+.09
Previous close	125.65	29.86	18.31
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:15 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
*Aetna-Standard Engineering	7¾	9
American Hardware Co	21¼	23¼
American Manufacturing	23	25½
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Wringer Co	6	7¼
†Amoskeag Company	22½	
†Amoskeag Company pf	73	77
Appleton Company	25	30
Appleton Company 7 pf	105	107
Applied Arts Corp	3⅜	4⅛
Arlington Mills	39¼	42¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23¾	25¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅜	3¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 uf	15	17¼
Automobile Banking Optical Co	28	30
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	111	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	6⅞	8
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	67½	72½
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	102	
Boston Wharf Company	14	16½
*Boston Woven Hose & Rub	30	33
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4¼	5
Brinks Inc	78	
Campbell A S Co Inc	4½	5⅝
Central Railway Signal A	38	
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¼	38¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	12⅜	14⅜
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27	30
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	108	
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26½	29¾
Draper Corporation	68½	72½
Dwight Maunfacturing Co	13¾	15¾
Eastern Corporation	5½	6½
Eastern Corporation pf	16½	18½
Exolon Co	13¼	13¼
Family Loan Society Inc	15	17
Family Loan Society pf A	24	26
Franklin Process	31¼	34¼
Fruit of the Loom	9	10½
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	16¾
General Machinery	28	31
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	12⅜	14⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	18	22
Graton & Knight Co	7¼	8¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	67	72
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	24½	27½
Great Northern Paper Co	42¾	45¾
Greenfield Tap & Die 6 pf	61	66
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	18½	
Harrington & Richardson	4¾	5⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	8½	0½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	12¾	14¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18¾	21
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23	27
Hooker Electro Chem	19	21
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	39½	41½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	44½	46½
Keith George E Co	9	10½
Kendall Company	9¼	11¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	18	20
King-Seeley Corp	7¾	9
Landers Frary & Clark	19¾	22¾
Lawrence Portland Cement	16½	18½
Lincoln Stores Inc	22¼	24¼
Lincoln Stores pf	107½	
Ludlow Mfg Associates	105	110
Marathon Paper Mills	32	34½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	56½	59½
Merck & Co	29⅜	30¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	23½	25½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	87	92
Mid-West Refineries Co	3.00	3.50
Millers Falls Company	8½	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6	6⅞
Nashawena

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Debt Almost Double Peak Reached in World War Days

Business and Industry

Food Prices Rise 9½ P. C. In 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Retail food prices, which advanced by about 2 per cent per month from March through June, rose by 0.8 per cent from mid-June to mid-July, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Prices, continues the report, for nearly all foods—except bread and fresh fruits and vegetables, which are nearing their seasonal low point—continued the advance of the past seven months. Sharp increases were reported again in July for pork, lard, shortening, cheese, coffee, tea, sugar, and canned foods. Prices for fresh milk rose in 10 cities. Much lower prices were reported in mid-July than a month earlier for apples, onions, carrots, potatoes, and other fresh fruits and vegetables for which seasonally large supplies are reaching the market.

Costs Up 9½ Per Cent

Food costs as a whole were 9.5 per cent higher than in July, 1940, but have not yet reached the peak level of 1937. For the last half of July, preliminary reports of 18 foods in 18 cities indicate that the upward price trend has continued. As has been the case in recent months, the principal factors accounting for rising food prices are increased consumer demand, large Government purchases, and some speculative buying.

Increases in food costs amounting to more than 3 per cent were reported from six cities: Savannah, 4.1 per cent; Charleston, 4.0 per cent; Mobile, 3.6 per cent, Jacksonville, 3.4 per cent; Dallas, 3.3 per cent; and New Orleans, 3.1 per cent. In all of these cities prices for certain fresh fruits and vegetables advanced considerably, contrary to the decline in other parts of the country. Food costs were lower in nine cities, with the greatest decreases reported for Omaha (1.1 per cent), Newark (0.7 per cent), Los Angeles (0.5 per cent), and Salt Lake City (0.5 per cent). Compared with a year ago, food costs are now from 10 to 15 per cent higher in 29 cities and from 6 to 10 per cent higher in 22 cities.

Advance Is General

The 9.5 per cent rise in average food costs since July, 1940, reflects general advances in all but a compartively few foods. Since last year at this time, prices of pork products and butter have risen 27 per cent, eggs 30 per cent, and lard 47 per cent.

Prices of canned pink salmon, cheese, evaporated milk, bananas, canned corn, navy beans, coffee, shortening in cartons, sugar, and nearly all of the fresh vegetables were from 10 to 40 per cent higher in July, 1941, than they were a year earlier. Apples, oranges, carrots and bread were moderately lower than last year.

Heads Shipyard Firm

© Harris & Ewing

William G. Du Bose

Rear Admiral of U. S. N., retired, elected President of Cramp Shipbuilding Co. He succeeds the late James Reed. Admiral Du Bose retired from the Navy last year to become chairman of the Cramp company's executive committee.

Number of Cattle On Food for Market 17 P. C. Above 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that the number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 mid-western corn belt states Aug. 1 was 17 per cent larger than a year ago and the largest since the 1934 drought year.

No figures were given as to the actual number.

Increases were reported for all states, ranging from 5 per cent in Kansas to 35 per cent in South Dakota.

Reports received from feeders indicated, the Department said, most of the increase was in relatively long fed cattle—those that have been on feed more than seven months.

The department said shipments of stock feeder cattle into the corn belt during the first half of 1941 were probably the largest on record.

The percentage increases in feedings by states follow:

Ohio, 6 per cent, Indiana, 8, Illinois, 14, Michigan, 10, Wisconsin, 17, Minnesota, 8, Iowa, 25, Missouri, 15, South Dakota, 35, Nebraska, 25, Kansas, 5.

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Federal Debt Now Exceeds 50 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP) — Piling up at the rate of $277.50 a second, the Federal debt now towers above the $50,000,000,000 mark, a figure almost double the $26,596,701,648 peak reached in World War days.

Treasury officials said that since the new fiscal year began July 1 the debt had increased about $1,040,000,000. It has not, however, kept pace with defense expenditures, which aggregated $1,400,000,000 during that six-week period.

Per Capita $376.97

On the basis of an estimated population of 132,633,000, the present debt amount to $376.97 per person.

The principal factor in the rising debt has been the sale of defense savings bonds, which netted about $480,000,000 in the six weeks. Another $255,000,000 came from the sale of tax anticipation notes. Although these securities are destined to be turned back to the Treasury in payment of taxes, they are regular debt securities and will be replaced by other forms of debt before they are cashed in. Other debts incurred in the six weeks included a variety of transactions, such as borrowing from the unemployment trust and old-age reserve funds.

Issuance of the $1,040,000,000 of new securities entailed the printing and distribution of bonds and notes which, statisticians said, would cover 2,560 acres of land.

Five-Mile Debt

Statisticians also figured that if the amount of new debt in the last six weeks was transferred into one dollar bills, they would make a stack over five miles high.

The rapid rise in the last six weeks, moreover, was said to be just the beginning of a trend. In this fiscal year alone borrowing to meet the deficit caused by the defense program may top $10,000,000,000.

The present debt limit of $65,000,000,000 may be crowded in the next year. Some officials have predicted that before the present emergency ends the debt may reach $100,000,000,000.

Western Union Net For Half Year $3.29; $1.45 a Year Ago

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Western Union Telegraph Company reported today net income for the first six months of this year of $3,435,899, equal to $3.29 a share, compared with $1,519,625, or $1.45 a share, in the first half of 1940.

The company showed June quarter net of $2,147,347, equal to $2.05 a share, compared with $1,309,153 or $1.25 a share in the June quarter of 1940.

"If the improvement in domestic business continues through the last half of the year our business for the full year will be greater than it has been since 1930," President A. N. Williams said.

Mr. Williams said Western Union's domestic revenues increased largely as a "reflection of national defense activities and the resulting stimulation of general business activity."

Mr. Williams said, however, that tax legislation now before Congress, if adopted, might have a deterrent effect on telegraph business and revenues since it includes some increase in federal message taxes.

Bank loans of $750,000 due next year have been prepaid by Western Union, Mr. Williams said, leaving $1,000,000 in bank loans payable Jan 1, 1943. He added that since the first of this year, Western Union interest-bearing indebtedness has been reduced by $3,954,000 through prepayment of bank loans and retirement of a subsidiary company's bonds.

At the same time, Mr. Williams said, a study of wage schedules had been made and "adjustments have been made effective July 1 aggregating an increase of about $1,300,000 in the company's annual pay roll."

Locomotive, Freight Car Orders High for 7 Months

CHICAGO (AP)—Railway Age reported that orders for locomotives and freight cars during the first seven months of the current year exceeded the number purchased in any full year since 1930, and that orders for passenger cars for the full current year may be the largest since 1929.

Locomotive orders placed during the first seven months totaled 853 compared with 371 in the same period a year ago, Railway Age reported. Freight car orders amounted to 102,948 compared with 23,922 in the seven months 1940 period, and passenger cars, including the 176 sleeping cars to be built for the Pullman Company, amounted to 616 compared with 134 last year.

Business Group to Survey Basic Material Supplies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Chamber of Commerce has begun a survey among nearly 6,000 manufacturers concerning the availability of basic materials needs for both defense and non-defense production.

The chamber said it believed that such an appraisal might be of help in solving "knotty problems now beginning to face American users of raw materials as the defense program swings into pace."

Criticism of Defense Program Activity Seen Rumbling Louder

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—If current dire predictions materialize of widespread unemployment in civilian industries due to defense priorities, it is expected here that today's growing criticism of the present managerial confusion in the defense program will become more vociferous and politically more effective. Businessmen have long been kicking about the merry-go-round they have to ride when they visit Washington, but just because they are businessmen, their complaints don't carry political weight. However, the recent American Federation of Labor protest on the hosiery shut-down, and rumblings of discontent in the current Congress of Industrial Organizations convention over the impending automobile output cut, seem to foreshadow a substantial chorus when, as, and if, any such unemployment materializes as that of the 5,000 factories and 2,000,000 men which Mr. Henderson says is possible and probable.

Principal criticisms of the defense program are conflict, complexity, duplication, and slowness.

Some of the conflicts have become public in recent weeks, such as the difference between Messrs. Hillman and Budd over diverting 100,000 railway mechanics to ship and plane building; between OPACS and OPM over the 50 per cent cut in automobile output; and Mr. Ickes' comment on the Federal Power Commission's expansion program that it was "ill-advised" and "carelessly prepared" and that he would "ignore it." Mr. Ickes, in fact, seems to ricochet from conflict to conflict, for he is reported to have differed, in his roles as utility magnate, Interior Chief, and oil czar, not only with FPC but with OPM, Lease-lend, the Maritime Commission and the Attorney General's office.

Priorities Complex

Complexity appears in the priorities system. There are now industry-wide priority controls, a priority critical list, blanket priority ratings, project priority ratings, individual preference rating certificates, and a Defense Supplies Rating Plan. As a result corporations are being urged to devote at least one officer solely to the problem of finding the firm's way through the tangle, and OPM is setting up a school to explain the system. Some of this complexity is obviously unavoidable, but not all.

Duplication is also frequent. Both OPM and OPACS are setting up industries committees. Five different construction authorities are reported, and four materials sections or divisions, while procurement authority is split between the armed services and the OPM.

Slowness is another serious criticism. The OPACS, with its fly-swatting technique of price control, has remained chronically one jump behind its problem and for long the Administration did nothing about it. "Economic warfare" has been particularly slow. For instance, though Congress was originally at fault for the niggardly original dimensions of the program of stockpiling strategic materials, the program has continued lamentably slow since May, 1940. It lagged during the period when there was adequate shipping available. Even now that the Bland Ship Warrant Act has given the Maritime Commission the necessary authority over all ships touching American ports, no matter what the registry, the Commission is just getting round to formulating its rules, though Congressional passage of the bill, submitted in mid-June, was a foregone conclusion. Such rules are necessary in order to force all ships arriving here to take part in the bringing in of these scarce materials. Bitter criticism was voiced in the hosiery trade in the last fortnight of the authorities' failure to lay in a stockpile of silk while there was yet time; it was alleged that warnings from the trade were consistently disregarded, though the tension in the Far East has been known well for many months.

OPACS Criticized

Another criticism on the ground of slowness applies to modification of the law in two ways in order to make business co-operation in defense easier. One of these applies to the anti-trust laws, the other to amortization. Early this year Bernard M. Baruch began the warning that some modification of the anti-trust laws was necessary, an obvious fact in the light of the Supreme Court's Madison Oil decision 15 months ago, which made it legally touch-and-go whether any kind of business co-operation, government approved or not, might not turn out to be a crime under the Sherman Act. Yet the Administration has taken not one step to prevent business from sharing, after the emergency, the fate of the oil executives under the Madison Oil decision. On the matter of amortization, the hotly disputed adjustment in the revenue laws put through Congress last year has tured out to be a cumbersome and often unavailable relief to business executives ready to make outlays for defense plant but reluctant to jeopardize the corporation's position by sinking its money in plants liable to a premature loss of earning capacity.

The youthful OPACS comes in for particular business criticism: it has apparently stirred up a hornet's nest in virtually every industry it has touched, and that not merely because it exercised a necessary restraining function, but because it did it in a clumsy way. It confused the hide and leather industry by putting a price ceiling of 15 cents on the highest grade of hides, apparently on the assumption that the premiums and discounts on other grades would automatically adjust themselves, which was an incorrect assumption. Its activities in the scrap steel market provoked the comment from the Scrap Iron and Steel Institute last week that ". . . To keep the record straight, the industry stands ready to prove that OPACS has stymied every move that has been proposed to keep an ample supply of scrap flowing to consumers. . . ." Then the textile industry was wrought up by a June ceiling order on certain gray goods prices which fitted the price and production facts so ill that Worth Street business activities were virtually frozen for a month, during which Mr. Henderson made an explanatory speech which the trade asserted showed a general misunderstanding of the technicalities of the situation, and then OPACS had to modify its order. Thereafter the silk trade in turn was antagonized by the abruptness with which its supplies were frozen, its sources stopped, and its prices fixed—the Commodity Exchange, Inc., is stil facing legal difficulties in disentangling the remains of silk futures under an OPACS order fixing the price at $3.08 while the final trading price was $3.50. And now the rayon yarn trade has been confused by a subsequent order requiring it to make available 10 per cent of its output and stocks to the silk throwers, because, it is alleged, the order does not fit the technical facts, and so will jeopardize other parts of the defense program if fully obeyed. The common denominator of criticism from the trades antagonized by OPACS is a doctrinaire ignorance of necessary technicalities, and an explanation may be found in the political color of OPACS' staff. While it has recently taken on a member of the National Republican Committee (Cyrus McCormick, to be auto and truck price executive), all four of the latest appointments to its legal staff were drawn from former employees of left-wing government bureaus—SEC, NLRB, SSB, Justice, Wage-and-Hour, and Interior.

Bitter Struggles

Meantime a bitter struggle is reported by the grapevine between left-wing and right-wing political forces for control of defense, with right-wing charges—naturally given more credence here—that the left-wing group are willing if necessary to subordinate the defense program to continuance of the "reform" program—i. e., the sabotage of capitalists, capitalist institutions, and capitalist idiom. This is given as the explanation of the continuance of REA's program of paralleling private power lines (which means waste of scarce metal), the SEC's insistence on more than the letter of the utilities' death sentence, the Administration's otherwise inexplicable lethargy in the matter of anti-trust law and amortization adjustment, and OPACS' willingness to jam whatever part of the price-system it touches. Significant on this score, further, is the fact that even the left-wing press goes so far as to criticize the President himself for the confusion on the Potomac, for, after all, he is in charge. The criticism is that he will not delegate authority.

Yet this criticism has important implications. It is conventionally charged that most businessmen—both those in the defense program and those who want in—have axes to grind. This is undoubtedly true. The only exception seem to be of three kinds: those who, like Knudsen, avoid responsibility; those who like Stettinius and Nelson, are at heart social service workers; and those who, like Batt and Patterson, are like the blind goat that just didn't care what he hit. Contrariwise, as Tweedledum kept repeating, there appear to be few non-business or anti-business defense officials who do not also have axes to grind, either personal or doctrinaire. And the implication seems to be that it is of major importance whether a man's private interest is of the old-fashioned, capitalistic, conservative type, or of the modern, bureaucratic, left-wing type.

This, in turn raises the question whether the new politically-minded, bureaucratically trained and ideologically slick group can do a defense job better than the financially minded, industrially trained, and ideologically stupid right-wing group. Comparisons with the preparedness program of 25 years ago are in order, with the caveat that the Baruch-Willard-Brookings-Hoover crowd had no experience behind them. The important difference, valorizing the contrast, is that the former group were confirmed capitalists, committed to the theory that their functions were temporary, while the present defense program is headed by a President who is constitutionally against his native caste.

The present is an ideal time for the "economic planning" so enthusiastically imagined by Washington idea-men in recent years. The present confusion on the Potomac seems to argue that their reach was beyond their grasp. While the theory of "The Managerial Revolution" is that the managers will inherit the earth, it still seems a moot question as to who is competent to be called a manager.

House Rejects Measure On Plant Seizure

WASHINGTON (AP) — Another segment of the administration's defense program struck a congressional reef when the House rejected a compromise version of legislation empowering the President to draft munitions or the machinery and supplies for their production.

By a roll-call vote announced as 254 to 51, the House sent the compromise back to a Senate-House Conference Committee with instructions to the House conferees to insist upon provisions which were originally approved by the House but which the conferees eliminated.

Only one Republican, Representative Walter Andrews of New York, voted for the conference report, along with 49 Democrats and Representative Marcantonio (A. L.) of New York. Voting against it were 128 Democrats, 123 Republicans and the three Progressives.

Bill Slashed

The Senate appropriations committee slashed $1,234,000,000 from a supplemental defense appropriation bill for a reserve of special ordnance items and the administration narrowly escaped defeat in the House on the draft extension bill.

Proponents of the property seizure bill said it was necessary to enable the President to requisition at a fair price such things as machine tools needed for defense production or new-type weapons whose owners won't voluntarily make them available to the government.

Republicans opened an attack on the revised version, however, because the conferees had deleted a House-approved provision which would have prohibited the requisitioning of any machine actually in use in an industry. They contended elimination of that clause threatened the destruction of many small firms.

Representative Ewing Thomason (D) of Texas, second-ranking majority member of the House Military Committee, declared, however, there was no likelihood that the power would be abused. As an example of the need for the power, Mr. Thomason said a large automobile factory in a middlewestern state had 99 machine tools of a certain type but refused the War Department's request for one of them needed for an airplane engine plant. Mr. Thomason said the refusal was based on the contention that the automobile manufacturer's competitor was not required to make a similar sacrifice.

Strong Opposition

Strong opposition to the revised bill came also from a group of members who said it should contain a provision expressly forbidding the government to force citizens to register their firearms. Instead of such a prohibition the conferees agreed on language stating that nothing in the bill should be construed to impair or infringe the constitutional right of individuals to keep and bear arms.

Under the terms of the bill, the government might call for registration of machine tools and other equipment needed for defense and Representative Paul Kilday (D) of Texas expressed fear that such registration could be required for shotguns and other small arms.

Rubber Futures Trading Suspended

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Board of Governors of the Commodity Exchange Corporation has decided to suspend dealings in rubber futures beginning today in compliance with a request by Price Administrator Leon Henderson that all open contracts be liquidated at prices prevailing at the close of business last Tuesday, Aug. 12.

Cessation of rubber trading now leaves only hides, tins and leads in which exchange members may deal—previous trading in silks and copper futures already having been suspended—and since both the tin and lead markets have been quiet recently, exchange operations have dwindled considerably.

Phelps Dodge to Begin Arizona Ore Production

MORENCI, Ariz. (AP)—National defense and the demand for copper have influenced the Phelps Dodge Corporation to begin production November 1 from it open pit mine here, located in one of the world's best known low grade copper ore areas.

G. C. Davis, assistant to the general manager, announced officially that production would begin two months ahead of schedule from the deposit which is expected to yield 5,000,000,000 pounds of copper during the next 30 years.

The ore, averaging 1.06 per cent copper, will be milled and smelted in one of the most modern reduction plants in the western hemisphere. Phelps Dodge will have spent approximately $40,000,000 when production begins.

Cessna Aircraft Workers Receive Wage Increase

WICHITA, Kan. (AP) — Cessna Aircraft Co. announced a blanket wage increase of five cents an hour for its 2,300 employees.

Company officials said the increase, given the workers for meeting production quotas, would add approximately $6,000 to the firm's weekly pay roll.

Wage scales at Cessna, which produces training planes for the United States and Canada, range upward from 50 cents an hour.

Utility Executives

© Moffett

Top: S. W. Murkland elected a director, and will succeed Richard H. Gregory as controller, of the Western Electric Co. Mr. Gregory is retiring from active service. Bottom: Stanley Bracken, engineer of manufacture of Western Electric and President of the Teletype Corp., a subsidiary, was also elected a director.

Canadian Wheat Price Increase Is Recommended

OTTAWA (CP)—An increase in the initial price for wheat from 70 cents to $1 a bushel, basis No. 1 northern, Fort William, was urged on the Dominion Government by the executives of the three prairie wheat pools.

The delegation submitted a brief which also recommended that stocks of wheat represented by the carryover at July 31, 1941, should be taken off the market and held as a "national emergency war reserve," that all wheat sales from Aug. 1 should be credited to the crop season, 1941-42, and that this crop year be declared an emergency year under the terms of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act.

The delegates were received by the wheat committee of the Cabinet, Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon, Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner, Resources Minister T. A. Crerar and Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley.

Mr. MacKinnon indicated the recommendations would receive consideration.

After meeting the Government, J. H. Wesson, chairman of the central board of the pools, said the recommendations which had been submitted were unanimously supported at an interprovincial meeting of the three pool boards.

Power Output Drop First in 5 Weeks

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production declined nine-tenths of 1 per cent to 3,196,009,000 kilowatt-hours in the week ended August 9 from 3,226,141,000 in the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute announced. The output, however, was 16.5 per cent above 2,743,284,000 in the like week last year.

It was the first time in five weeks that production showed a week-to-week decline.

The institute announced percentage gains over a year ago in the major areas were as follows:

New England, 21.9; Mid-Atlantic, 15.5; Central Industrial, 21.0; West Central, 19.5; Southern States, 15.9; Rocky Mountain, 5.4; Pacific Coast, 8.7.

Dairy Farm Milk Income 18 P. C. Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's dairy farmers during the first half of 1941 received $888,000,000 from milk, the Milk Industry Foundation reported, describing the figure as the highest in more than 10 years.

The Foundation estimated the milk income as 18 per cent higher than the $752,000,000 total for the first half of 1940.

June cash milk income stood at $182,000,000 or 31.88 per cent above June of 1940, the Foundation reported, adding that prospects indicated the figure would continue sharply higher.

The Foundation said the increase in milk income for the first half of 1941 was greater than all other farm products combined, "excluding Government payments, which registered a rise of 17.09 per cent for the six months."

Eastman Net Profit, Sales Gain Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Consolidated net profit of the Eastman Kodak Company for the 24 weeks ended June 14 amounted to $10,460,425, as against $9,179,170 for the corresponding period of 1940. This is equivalent to $4.15 per share of common stock after deducting dividends on the preferred stock and compares with $3.63 per common share in the previous year, according to a report issued by F. W. Lovejoy, Chairman, and T. J. Hargrave, President.

The increase in earnings, the report stated, reflected substantial gains in business for the parent company and its Western Hemisphere subsidiaries. Combined sales for the 1941 period totaled $73,525,058, a gain of $16,509,534, or 29 per cent, over the year before. Sales in the United States increased 33 per cent to $63,728,339.

Profit before provision for income taxes rose 67 per cent to $20,252,899 from $12,092,274 for the 24 weeks' period of 1940. From the 1941 earnings an aggregate provision of $9,792,474 was made for present and anticipated income taxes, as compared with $2,913,104 for the 1940 period.

Government contracts for special military equipment such as height finders, aiming circles, telescopes, and time fuzes approximate $44,000,000. "Work on these contracts is progressing satisfactorily," the report continued, "and deliveries are being made in accordance with contract schedules. Due to the time required in obtaining necessary production facilities to manufacture equipment of a type never before made by the company, such deliveries up to the present have not been extensive." The company has undertaken to limit its profit on negotiated bid contracts to 10 per cent of cost before income taxes.

Operations of the subsidiary companies situated in the British Isles, Continental Europe, Africa, and Asia are not reflected in the profit and loss statement. In general, the executives reported, these companies continue to operate on a satisfactory basis, although some of them are finding it difficult to secure materials and supplies. Damage to the foreign properties of the company as a result of military action has been negligible.

United Air Lines Reports Earnings

NEW YORK (AP) — The United Air Lines Transport Corp. reported for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $451,956 after taxes, equal to 30 cents a share. This compared with a net loss of $1,014,272 in the March quarter and revised net profit of $628,652 or 42 cents a share in the 1940 June quarter.

For the six months ended June 30 there was an indicated net loss of $562,316 compared with net profit of $389,701 or 26 cents a share in the first half last year.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA MONEY EASY. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name. 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big profits. No experience necessary. Samples Free. WETMORE & SUGDEN, 749 Monroe, Dept. 48, Rochester, N. Y.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS for $1. Sender's name imprinted. Exceptional values, smart, exclusive designs. Liberal profits. Sells easily, experience unnecessary. Also 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment with sender's initial in gold silver effect. You make 50c. Other assortments. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 964 Way, Elmira, New York.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Two housemen, also young women to take the 3-year nurses' training course in a California institution after preliminary service in the housekeeping or steward's department. Box S-29, Suite 815, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.

LOST AND FOUND

DIAMOND RING found in the Christian Science Publishing House. Owner may recover same by proper identification. Box L-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, 17 Monmouth Ct.
(Near Carlton and Beacon Sts.)
Beautiful 4-room apartment in new building. Selected tenants. See Supt. on premises.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Two 3-room apartments, Electric Kitchen, Kitchenette, cross ventilation. Modern; $50 if taken at once. Longwood 3290.

JAMAICA, N. Y.—3 large rooms; completely modern; heat supplied; refrigeration; convenient to all trans.; business couple. 89-33 146 St.

SILVER BIRCHES, Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.—1, 2 and 3 room apartments, furnished and unfurnished; all conveniences; winter and summer sports; reasonable. Ph. Rook. 8616.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 27 W. 11th St.—Pleasant old Washington Square section, off Fifth Avenue, near express stations; ALL subways; 6-7 rooms, elevator, $105-$120, restricted; you'll be comfortable, quiet, and happy here.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Unfurnished Apt. Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; near Plaza, station—I. R. T. Subway; in private home. Write Box M-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs rem. made to order.
170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. C. TR 4-0660.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

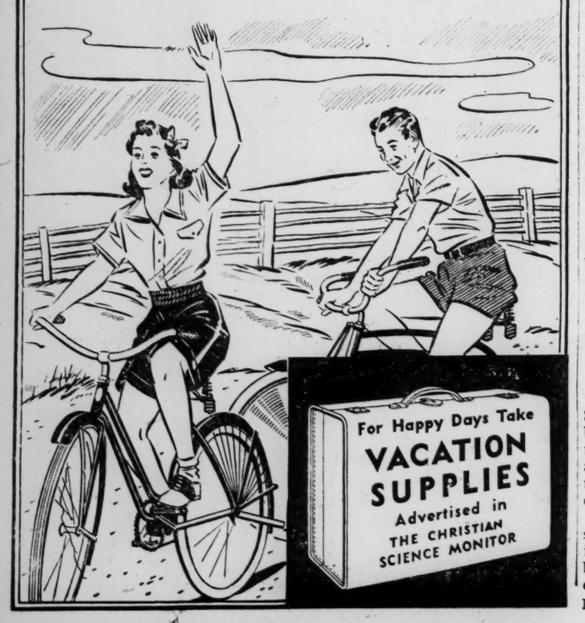
NEW WORK AND ALTERATIONS
For Industrial Business or Residential
Consultation and Advice Without Obligations
EMANUEL V. WILDMAN
PE. 6-7382 33 West 42nd. New York City

SEE NEXT PAGE

For Real Vacation Fun

TRY A NEW HOBBY • LEARN A NEW SPORT

Color photography, movie photography, sketching, and antique collecting are interesting summer hobbies. Swimming, tennis, golf, sailing, and bicycling are excellent sports. Why not take up one of them to brighten your vacation enjoyment? Stores that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor are well stocked with the supplies and equipment you'll need for your vacation days.



Local Classified

(Continued)

CARE FOR CHILDREN

GRADE school teacher returning to teach in Florida in September will care for grade or high school child wishing to winter in Florida; beautiful surroundings, fine schools; excellent references. For interview write Box X-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; beautiful surroundings, good food; 3 baths; capacity 14, over night; permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

FOR SALE

FLAGS FOR SALE—Every home and office should own one. Write Box H-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AT SACRIFICE—Contents of 3-room apartment consisting of: studio couch, upholstered chairs, rugs, lamps, desk, tables; less than one year old. Phone Longwood 3082 (Boston).

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS

FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.

CHARLES E. MORRIS
In the Wholesale Fur Market
328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 3-4047-8-9

HELP WANTED

BOYS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WANTED in the following communities: Brookline, Cambridge, Chestnut Hill, Dedham, Dorchester, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, Medford, Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Somerville. Neat, reliable Protestant boys wanted for newspaper delivery and promotion work, starting right away and requiring not more than two to three hours' work daily. Write Box M-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, giving name, address, age, and religious affiliation.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—General maid, Finnish, Norwegian, Swedish or Danish preferred; live in; 2 people; some care to semi-invalid, some washing; good home for right party. Address Box L-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf; riding near by; $21-$35; folder. Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs. Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut.

BLAIR LODGE, Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.—Accommodations for resident and transient guests; rest, study, recreation; swimming; private Jones Beach; rates reasonable; board optional. Reservations Wantagh 1578.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern improvements; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

CRAIGMONT-in-the-CATSKILLS — For rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

GRACE McNARY'S Studio, Long Beach, Centerville, Cape Cod, Mass.—Exclusive residential section. Breakfast served. Private bathing beach.

MAPLELAWN in the beautiful Litchfield Hills and lake region, welcomes guests for rest or recreation. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. F. H. Smith, New Preston, Conn.

PIANOS FOR SALE

PIANOS FOR SALE, NEW and USED—Spinets, Grands, Uprights. HOLMES CO., 111 N. Franklin St., Hempstead, N. Y. H. 6010.

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th). New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examinations of candidates for certificates of qualification to serve as teachers and nurses in the public schools of Boston will be held in The Teachers College, Boston, beginning Monday, August 25, 1941.

Address all questions in regard to these examinations to Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston.

PHILIP J. BOND
Chief Examiner

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Masfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

FOR SALE IN NEW ENGLAND
428 properties fully described and illustrated in handsome 140-page magazine; save time and travel by sending $1 to PREVIEWS INC., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, or 50 Congress Street, Boston.

SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Two lots, very desirable location, all improvements, reasonable. Box X-37, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BRONX, N. Y., 3136 Hull Ave.—Large sunny room, 2 exposures; privileges; only $5 a week; near 8th Ave. Subway, Concourse, 205th St. Swenson.

OSSINING, N. Y.—Comfortable room adjoining bath; near church; convenient trans. N. Y. C. and village. 50 Eastern Ave., Oss. 827.

NORTH BERGEN, N. J., 225 78th St.—Double, single; airy, light, quiet; near park; 20 minutes Times Square. UN 3-1795.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY (executive type) available; thoroughly experienced; open for suggestions. Write Box A-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1251

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 5-7113 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOYLE'S BAKERY
Custard — Pineapple — Prune Pies —Angel—Sponge—Daffodil Cakes — Cloverleaf — Parker House — Small Dinner Rolls—Nut Bread
376 WOOD AVENUE DIAL 5-1185
Delivery Service

READ'S
COLLEGE SHOPS
OPEN SATURDAY
PRE-INVENTORY SALE
WALLPAPER
1940 PATTERNS
SINGLE ROLL
12½¢
VALUES UP TO 75c
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1009 BROAD

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

(Continued)

MEIGS & CO.

August Sale of Lees of Galashiels
Imported Harris Tweed
COATS
$44.50
REG. $60

DODGE PLYMOUTH
Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
The Blue Ribbon Garage Inc.
283 Fairfield Avenue
REPRESENTED BY {Ralph Goodsell / Clarence Johnson

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN
Savings Accounts — Travelers' Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

HOWLAND'S
COLLEGE SHOP OPENS!
COLLEGE FASHION SHOW
Wednesday, August 20, 2:30 P. M.
Rose Room, STRATFIELD HOTEL

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK THEATRE
GREENWICH 3760
August 12-13—LOVE CRAZY—William Powell, Myrna Loy. MICHAEL SHAYNE, PRIVATE DETECTIVE—Lloyd Noland
16-18—MAN POWER—George Raft, M. Dietrich, E. G. Robinson. THEY MET IN ARGENTINA
19-22—ONE NIGHT IN LISBON—Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll. A VERY YOUNG LADY

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

The Greenwich Electrical Co.
PORTABLE RADIOS
for Your Vacation
$19.95 and up
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

PONTIAC SALES AND SERVICE
New Models
Now on display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

Roberts
FINE FURNITURE « » INTERIOR STYLING
August Sale Now Going On
124 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 4610

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The only authorized agents for
Elizabeth Arden
Toilet Preparations
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

Daisy Ice Crushers $3.75
Ice Cube Crushers $1.80
Juicer $2.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

Automatic Gas Hot Water Heaters
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRESH BLUEBERRY MUFFINS
30c
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
Permanent Waves $3.75 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG Phone 6-3281

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

(Continued)

Act Now!—Stock Up!
We still have on hand an ample supply of SARDINES, Norwegian and Portugese
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., 32-4672

MIDDLETOWN

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
PHONE 2860

EMPIRE
Shoe Rebuilders
Shoes Repaired to Look Like New
Suede Shoes a Specialty
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked
147 MAIN STREET

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

CONROY'S
FANCY GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
It's a pleasure to serve Monitor readers
364 Main Street Telephone 3389

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP
Let Us Take Care of
Your Summer Whites
CALL 364
Branch Office: 96 W. Main—388 Main
Plant and Office: 415 W. Main

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 8-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturdays and Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards
CLEANERS

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven - Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

DONNELLY'S
Radios and Victrolas—Kodaks and Supplies — Electrical Goods — Pictures and Frames — Artists' Materials — Engraving—Stationery—Office Furniture—Office Supplies—Sporting Goods—Hoover Cleaners—Gifts—Books—G. E. Refrigerators.
31 Washington St., So. Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Alteration Sale
Store-Wide Clearance
Summer Merchandise
Men's, Ladies', Students' and Boys' Departments
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 Atlantic Avenue

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

(Continued)

PAINTING DECORATORS
Bly & Waterbury
DISTINCTIVE PAINTING
PAPER HANGING
COLOR ARTISTRY
NASH ISLAND NOROTON
PHONE STAMFORD 4-5201
DANIEL H. BLY T. E. WATERBURY

Marguerite Beauty Salon

Specializing in all branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
Full Line of Uhrey Perfumes
203 Main Street Tel. 3-3245

FUEL OIL — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
It's really time to get things ready for school
Girls' and Tots' New
LOOMCRAFT FROCKS
Styled by JUNE PRESTON
One to sixteen years sizes—only $1.00
Buy All Your Winter Bedding Now
Blankets and Domestics
All our famous makes at extremely low prices.
Sale Starts August 7th
THE MILLER & PECK CO.
Enjoy Life Outdoors!
Tennis and Golf Equipment—Tents, Cots, Hammocks, Stoves, and Jugs for Camping.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET
We are announcing our
Summer Clearance Sale
of all boys' and men's wearables.
Prices Greatly Reduced
ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
70 South Main Street Phone 4-4822

For your
"Back-to-College" Wardrobe
visit
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2050 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete
Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices

4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296
Phone Chesapeake 374 Phone Belmont 9461

Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE TUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

BALTIMORE

PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
Hearst Tower Baltimore, Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept.—Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

TERRELL A. BROWN, Prop.
The Oxford Press
WEDDING STATIONERY
100 for $3.75
2914 Oakford Ave. Phone Liberty 6792

New York

ALBANY

IMPORTANT! For Ladies Only!
The Sensation of Albany is a Permanent without heat! It is successful on any kind of hair (soft, fine or silky hair). Curls start right at the scalp.
Come in for free consultation and free test curl.
FRED GROTHE
106 State Street Ph. 4-6881

Visit
L. J. HOVER'S WAYSIDE FURNITURE STORE
887 Central Ave., opposite Danker
Lower overhead means lower prices on quality furniture
Open Evenings Dial 8-3824

NEW YORK

ALBANY

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

Buy Whitney Furniture During August and Save 10% to 50%
WHITNEYS
The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

Big Furniture Sale
22% Off for Cash
RONDINA'S Auburn, N. Y.
60 State St. Phone 2730

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Very Special and Final Reductions
on many Summer Styles
Quality Footwear
For All the Family
Sale is almost over—
Buy NOW for the future!
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

Buy Now!
During Our
August Sale
of FUR COATS and CLOTH COATS
MORTON CO'Y, Inc.
37 COURT STREET

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal. "Same Coal—Same Mine—all the Time"
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

FURNITURE AND FUR SALES CONTINUE
Foresighted and economy-minded folks are buying now in these August Sales. When you investigate our high quality and low prices you will understand their reasons. Don't delay. Come in today.
at McLEAN'S

Barnes Flowers
90 Chenango St.
Flowers for Parties and Weddings
C. Stuart Mace 2-7289

"If It's Clean—It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 19 Main Street

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
Watches—Diamonds—Silver
Prices to suit all purses
60 Court Street Estab. 1910

Waller's Socony Service
COR. MAIN AND MURRAY STREETS
Gas—Oil
Lubrication—Batteries
Tires
PLUS "FRIENDLY SERVICE"
H. P. WALTER, Prop. Phone 4-9840

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE INN
Complete Plank Steak Dinner $1.00
Charcoal-Broiled Steak, Fish, Chicken
Full Course
Luncheon 60c-75c. Sunday Dinners $1.25. Dinner $1.00, Sunday Supper 75c
Club luncheons, dinners, wedding, shower and bridge parties thoughtfully planned, skillfully executed.
For Reservations Phone BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd. W., Cor. of Bronxville Rd. Corner of Bronxville Rd.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

(Continued)

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper, Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Ave.

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE TEL. 2-4288

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 2-0310

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154
Beverly 7-8661

Rug and Furniture Cleaners — IMPERIAL RUG CO. — Oriental and Domestic Rugs
ROY A. WIGLE 1179 Yonkers Avenue Yonkers, N. Y.

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Riverside 5397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $12.50
75c Discount C. O. D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

LESLIE FROCKS
Shop of Individual Fashions
DRESSES—MILLINERY
ACCESSORIES
Granada Theatre Bldg.
3172 Main St.
Open Every Evening

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Utica Flower Shop
Complete
FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5381
Utica at Elmwood
FLOWERS
Fresh and Fragrant, Are Always Appreciated
PHONE WA. 5310

COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
DELAWARE AT TUPPER

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Use Our Budget Plan
1558 Main Street GR. 3860

Expert Service
Permanent Waves
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Dubonnet
BEAUTY SALON
309 Parkside Ave. University 3780

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP
for
Home Movie Equipment
Photo Supplies—Cameras
1519 Hertel Ave. DE 0367

ELMIRA

Tinker's
SERVICE STATION
FRIENDLY SERVICE
Tires **Mobilgas** Battery Service
361 WALNUT STREET

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

Fuel Oil *Range Oil* *Kerosene*
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

FARHART GARAGE
Sales Buick *Service*
The best in used cars
Gloversville 1034 Johnstown 646 Amsterdam 342

AUGUST FUR SALE
You Save Buying Early
ARGERSINGER'S

Our Homemade Ice Creams and Sherbets
Homemade Candies and Salted Nuts fresh daily
BOSTON CANDY STORE

Consult Us On Your
Hardware Needs
E. S. BATCHELLER CO., Inc.
97 NORTH MAIN STREET
Phone 2105—2106 Free Delivery

ITHACA

Enjoy Your Vacation
GET: Gulflex Lubrication
Gulf No-Nox Gasoline
Gulfpride Oil
For pleasant, carefree motoring Get Goodyear Lifeguards for Safety
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

In addition to expert antique clock repairing, *come to us for . . .*
WATCH REPAIRS
JEWELRY REPAIRS
DIAL REFINISHING
NEW WATCH BANDS
Your Satisfaction Guaranteed
TIME HOSPITAL
306 E. Seneca St. Dial 3-2161

NEW! SWAN SOAP 8 WAYS BETTER Try it!
Atwaters Grocers
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

JAMESTOWN

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood Mgr
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicit Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W. Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

Visit the Chautauqua Region Vacation Land
For vacation apparel, shop at
NELSON'S OF JAMESTOWN
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops

FUR COAT SALE!
Quality Furs at Right Prices
Bigelow's JAMESTOWN N. Y.

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
15 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

KENMORE

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Groceries—Delicatessen
Werner's
Homemade Chicken Pies, Salads and Baked Goods
3143 Delaware Ave. RI 2564
OPEN MONDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS

Edmond's Beauty Salon
3169 Delaware Ave., Kenmore Ph. RI. 4621

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

KENMORE

(Continued)

Call Deliver
Not New but Dry Cleaned
EUCLID CLEANERS & TAILORS
WE CLEAN WITH CARBON TETRACHLORIDE IN OUR OWN PLANT
Phone RI. 8122 3110 Delaware

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

LARCHMONT

Lottie C. Dillon
GIFTS
Bags—Costume Jewelry
NEW LINE
AMERICAN MADE POTTERY
1930 PALMER AVENUE

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH
SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

Long Island

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU!
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone: Flushing 9-8816, Tuesday and Thursday, 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Every evening except Saturdays and Sundays 5-7.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUGUST SALE
of Beautiful Fur Coats and Capes at Spectacular Savings
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Master Furriers
We also carry the well-known HOLLANDER DYED PRODUCTS
41-16 Main Street Ph. Ind. 3-5255

Boulstons
Self Service Store
at 57-33 Main Street
Lowest Prices on Quality Foods

VACATION NEEDS at LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
Sun Tan Preparations—Films—Developing—Rustcraft Greeting Cards
BREYER'S ICE CREAM
149-24 41st Ave. FL. 9-1701
Prompt Delivery Service

Lovely Flowers
We Grow All Our Own
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist
Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4448

NORTH SHORE TIRE CORP.
Arthur S. Ritter Pres.
GENERAL TIRES
Special Attention to Women Drivers
Hawkinson Tread
Your Old Tires
152-15 Northern Blvd. Phone
Flushing Flu. 9-2700

FOREST HILLS

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863 Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

FREEPORT

VIEBROCK'S
40 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, L. I.
Cool Fountain Drinks
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Tray Packed French Ice Cream
20c a pint

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

Community Service Station
Middle Neck Road. Next to Kenwood Apts.
Mobilgas
Socony Products
TEL. GREAT NECK 1013

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
RADIOS SERVICE
Records and Music Supplies

CAPEHART AGENCY
Great Neck 2015 Open Evenings Manhasset 1415

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties
Repairs of All Kinds

ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Phone G. N. 45

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes—Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-3386
Queensboro Lumber Co., Inc.
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Four Locations
There is one convenient to you
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307

Z & R SERVICE STATION
(Formerly Zenith Motors)
Specializing in
Lubrication and Washing
Tydol Products
160-01 Northern Blvd. Imp. 130
(Jason Ave.)

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Be on the Beam"
"SMOOTH" COLLEGE CLOTHES
from
Carol Green's
Suits—Jackets—Sweaters—Skirts—Coats—Blouses—Gloves—Bags—Jewelry
Corset Corner
CAROL GREEN
253 Fulton Avenue in Hempstead
60 S. Main Street in Freeport

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

August Sales
Savings 10 to 25%
ALBERT'S FURNITURE Co., Inc.
267 Front Street

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Closed Aug. 15-Sept. 3
while laying new floor

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327, 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FALL FUR SALE
Queens Retail Furrier
Hollander Dyed and Blended Furs
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

RUBIN'S
HARDWARE AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS
ELECTRIC FANS
SCREENS
BEACH CHAIRS
8107 Northern Blvd. HA. 9-0179

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02 37TH AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

FIELDS
for Women's Children's Infants Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

JAMAICA

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
- NORGE
- KELVINATOR
- G. E.
- PHILCO
- FRIGIDAIRE
- CROSLEY

For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7755

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

Walter's Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Delicacies
Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
172-35 Hillside Avenue REpublic 9-7080
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
AUGUST FUR SALE
John Brun
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	E	N	C	E	R			B	O	W	L	E	R	
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R	T		W	I	D	G	E	O	N		U	P		
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780

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
(Continued)

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's
We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3355

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED
Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars
Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 6-3220

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

LIPSCHUTZ
Stationers
VACATION SUPPLIES
Toys—Typewriters—Greeting Cards
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmet

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

ST. ALBANS

SALES NASH SERVICE
ST. ALBANS MOTOR SALES, Inc.
116-58 Newburg St., St. Albans, N. Y.
LA. 8-4848—9
Announces
The Opening of a New Firestone Budget Dept. Terms that Fit your Pocketbook.
TIRES—BATTERIES
HOME AND AUTO RADIOS
BICYCLES
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
AUTO SUPPLIES
YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD
STOP IN SOON AND SAVE

HUDSON CUrtis 8314
WOOD MOTOR SALES
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Rd.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. MO 8-8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied
YORK SHOE STORES
Headquarters for RED CROSS SHOES
$6.50
21 Fourth Avenue MO. 8-7296

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

NEWBURGH

Hollander Blended Furs
in the
AUGUST FUR SALE
at
Schoonmaker's
Department Store, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

CLASSIC TYDOL VEEDOL SYSTEM
GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

A. A. Volkringer
CHOICE MEATS
and POULTRY
218 Broadway TEL. 1307
Free Delivery

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
88 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

HIGHLAND ICE CREAM CO.
326-328 Robinson Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3539

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 2-5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOVING?
Depend on Westchester's Neptune—the choice of more than 126,000 families during 41 years. Ask for an estimate, without obligation.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
NEW ROCHELLE 1300

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-10376

I. B. Cohen & Sons, Inc.
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Leaf's Inc.
FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Phone KIngsbridge 3-1730
ADOLPH RIVERDALE BEAUTY SALON Inc.
3733 Riverdale Ave., New York

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DEVONSHIRE
Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waving
3 ITEMS $1.00 ALL WEEK
2868 Broadway Phone Bet. 111th and 112th St. Un. 4-7377

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St Ed. 4-8395

NIAGARA FALLS

Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PELHAM

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
We have everything you need for the Garden, Painting, Housecleaning and Mothproofing
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

Tel. PELHAM 8-2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673, Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

Storm Sash, Insulation
Lumber and Paint
JESSE T. DAVIS & SON, Inc.
Marvin Place Tel. 3200

POUGHKEEPSIE

Here's a LUCKEY Break!
POUGHKEEPSIE SALE DAYS
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
August 14-15-16
Special Tables, Counters, Racks, Shelves—all packed with values that have made Poughkeepsie Days three of the Luckiest days of the entire summer for years.
LUCKEY PLATT & COMPANY

Guernsey Milk
Commadine Farms Inc.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street BEACON
Phone 5399 No. Cedar St. Phone 197

The NEW Wallace's
Phone 2760 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ROCHESTER

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
OF PITTSFORD, N. Y.
wishes to announce the starting of a new dairy store in Rochester at 1187 Culver Road, corner of Melville Street. Stop for one of those famous milk shakes, sodas, ice cream or sandwiches.
Phones: Monroe 6616—Pittsford 86

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 6108, Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
UNIVERSITY AVE. AT CULVER RD.
Phone MONROE 84 84
STORES:—Park, Cor. Oxford
Titus at Cooper Road

Pillsbury Florist
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 796

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
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Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

From Bulgaria comes a series of Parcel Post stamps, 12 in number and of four designs. This series depicts scenes incident to the delivery of parcel post packages. Packages are shown being weighed on postal scales on the 1-leva, green; 5 L., blue, and 7 L., gray-blue. Motorcycle delivery is shown on the 4 L., orange; 6 L., plum, and 10 L., yellow. Motor truck delivery is shown on the 3 L., olive-brown; 8 L., blue-green, and 20 L., violet. The parcels are shown being loaded on the express train on the 2 L., rose; 9 L., dark-brown, and 30 L., black.

Issues from Hungary, Liechtenstein, Sweden, and Bulgaria

Many countries have shown various phases of mail and parcel post delivery in the design of their stamps. The United States pictures the Pony Express rider on the 3c. stamp issued in 1940 to commemorate the 80th anniversary of this service. The special delivery stamps depict the delivery of mail by foot, bicycle, motorcycle, and motor van; the airmail stamps depict various mail-carrying planes and the Graf Zeppelin; the Parcel Post stamps of 1912-13 depict different steps in the receiving and delivery of United States parcel post, and on the envelope stamps of 1876 are shown the Pony Express and the early railway train. Some of the earlier postage stamps likewise picture methods of transportation that carried the mail, the first issue being that of 1869 on which is shown the Pony Express rider, the locomotive, and the SS. "Adriatic."

Some countries have pictured the General Post Office of their capital city on stamps while others have depicted odd and colorful means of mail delivery. The native postman of Eritrea carrying a letter fastened in the notch of a stick; the letter carrying pigeon of Czechoslovakia, Lithuania and of Bulgaria; the Donkey Post of Bosnia; the stage coaches of Austria, Belgium, Germany, and Mexico, and many others. A collection of these items of mail and parcel post delivery would not only be interesting from a collecting standpoint but instructive and entertaining in seeing how different countries take care of this important phase of their lives.

The V for Victory Club of America, sponsored by the British American Ambulance Corps, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, has just placed on sale the first part of one million decorative labels in red, white, and blue. These are sold at 2 cents each, the proceeds going to "aid England in her struggle against Nazism."

Stamps From Other Countries

Algeria—A 1-franc value of light-blue color picturing Marshal Pétain in uniform has been released. A 1-franc value, red, showing a view of the native quarters of Algiers has also been released.

Bermuda—The regular 3-pence stamps, formerly printed in red and black, now are being issued in blue and black to conform to Universal Postal Convention standards. Thirty-thousand copies of the blue 3d. were sold on Wednesday, July 16, the first day of the issue. All copies of the old red-black stamp have been withdrawn from sale. The design on the stamp pictures St. David's Lighthouse.

Cyprus—Two new values have been added to the current set, a 2d., red-black and a 3d., green The 1½d., violet, has been issued in place of the 1½d. rose-carmine.

Germany—A 25-pfennig plus 100 pf., blue, semi-postal stamp has been issued to commemorate the horse races at Hamburg, June 29th. The design pictures the head of a thoroughbred racehorse.

Great Britain—The 2½ d., stamp of the current issue has appeared in dull blue instead of the bright ultramarine color used heretofore. The other values of the set are also to have color changes, made to conserve dyestuffs.

Hungary — The new series of stamps picturing Admiral Horthy, Regent, are at hand and the 1-pengo value is here illustrated. The other values of the set are the 2 p., brown and 5 p., violet and dark-violet.

Liechtenstein—A miniature sheet of four stamps of the 10-franken, red-violet, value has been issued to raise funds for relief work. The design of the stamps is a stylized Madonna and Child.

Sweden—A 5-kroner stamp in light-blue color has been issued. The design of the stamp shows a view of the Royal Palace at Stockholm.

Questions and Answers

Q. I have heard much about Duck Stamps. Would you tell me just what these stamps are?—Mrs. J. M. C.

A. These stamps are United States revenue stamps sold as a license to hunters of migratory birds, the revenue from the sale of the stamps being used for the aid of the migratory waterfowl program of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture. These stamps are issued each year, the first one appearing in 1934 showing a picture of "Mallard Ducks Coming in for a Landing" by J. N. (Ding) Darling.

Q. Recently one of the stamp clubs reproduced the "Ark and Dove" stamp. Will you please tell me which one this is?—C. M. B.

A "Ark and Dove" were the names of two ships which in 1634 brought English settlers to Maryland. A picture of these two ships taken from a woodcut by Edwin Tunis was used as the central motif in the design of the Maryland Tercentenary stamp issued in 1934. A similar design was used this year, showing pictures of the "Ark and Dove" after the original design by Edwin Tunis, for the 56th annual convention of the American Philatelic Society August 19-23 at Baltimore, Md.

Where Would You Find—

1. Ionia?
2. The famous McKay shipyard?
3. French Guinea and French Guiana?
4. The only State whose Governor does not have a veto power over legislative enactments?
5. A gondolier?
6. Fort Sill?
7. The second largest city in Russia?
8. The Piedmont?
9. The European nation which was a kingdom until 1910?
10. A papaw?

(Answers appear on this page)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Dew Does Not Fall on Cloudy Nights?

To begin with, of course, dew does not fall. It merely forms on surfaces cooled to the dew point—the temperature at which the water vapor in the air begins to condense into water. When the sky is overcast, and particularly when the clouds are low (and therefore warm) there usually is sufficient radiation from the clouds back to earth to keep the surface air from cooling to the dew point. Nor is dew formed on windy nights partly because the wind mixes the more humid surface air with the drier air above, thus lowering the dew point; and partly because the distribution of the heat loss through a relatively large amount of air prevents much fall in surface temperature.

* * *

How Long It Takes Pineapples to Mature From Seed?

Since the pineapple grows on a relatively small plant, it might be supposed that it might be possible to plant the seed and gather fruit in a single season. As a matter of fact, however, anyone raising pineapples from seed (as is sometimes done in developing new strains) has need of considerable patience while waiting for the first crop. It takes from 10 to 12 years for the pineapple to mature from seed. Where pineapples are grown commercially they commonly are raised from crowns, suckers, slips, or stumps, in which cases fruit may be produced in from 12 to 20 months.

W. P. Keasbey

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The coast region and islands of western Asia Minor; colonized by the Greeks.
2. East Boston, Mass.; noted for its fast clipper ships of a century ago. The yard recently launched its first ship in 72 years, a ferryboat.
3. A colony on the western coast of Africa; a colony in northeastern South America.
4. North Carolina.
5. The rower of a Venetian gondola.
6. A U. S. Army fort, six miles from Lawton, Okla.
7. Leningrad, a tool and manufacturing center.
8. A name given the central part of Virginia; noted for its thoroughbred horses.
9. Portugal; a revolution drove King Manuel II from the throne, and a republic was proclaimed.
10. A tropical tree, native of America; also its fruit.

Daily Quotation

EVIL HAS an appetite for falsity and eagerly seizes upon it as truth. — SWEDENBORG.

Monitor Camera Club from Grant Gordon, New York City

The Underpass in Central Park Makes an Interesting Silhouette

A Verse for Today . . .

Behold, the LORD'S *hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear.*—ISA. 59:1.

Daily Anecdote

The Riddle

During Voltaire's retirement at Ferney, an unwelcome guest dropped in one day and announced his intention of staying six weeks or so.

After a week of the guest's company (which was duller than no company at all) the wearied host one evening at dinner set him this riddle: "What is the difference between you and Don Quixote?"

Following some minutes of reflection the guest confessed he couldn't answer, and Voltaire was glad to solve the riddle thus: "Because Don Quixote took the inns for chateaux, and you take the chateaux for inns."

It may be believed that the visitor took the hint and shortened his stay accordingly.

In Lighter Vein

The Apology

One of the latest stories illustrating Mussolini's reported growing unpopularity comes from Turin.

A passerby noticed a light from a window during a blackout and shouted, "Luce, luce" (light, light).

The reply was a tirade against the dictator.

"It's all right," exclaimed the pedestrian. "I said 'Luce, luce,' not 'Duce, Duce.'"

Mistake

Customer: "Come, John, we are ready to go."

Milliner: "Pardon, madam, here's the hat you bought—that's the box you're wearing."—Grit.

Plain Speaking

Prospective Tenant: "I like this room, but the view from the window is rather monotonous."

Landlady: "Well, naturally, this is just a boarding-house; it isn't a sightseeing bus."

—Tit-Bits

"Ja, Herr Führer—der captured British war material most peculiar iss."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Practical Appreciation

Willits, Calif.

A lady who had always been very obliging about letting neighbors use her telephone found herself in financial straits through no fault of her own. Her neighbors learned of this and went into a huddle to see what they could do about it.

It so happened that when the next telephone bill reached the lady it was marked "Paid." She immediately telephoned the company and told them there must be some mistake as she had not paid her bill in advance.

"No, madam, there was no mistake," was the reply. "One of your neighbors came in and said he had used your telephone a great deal during the past few years and felt that it was time he paid a month's rental on it. . . . No, he didn't give his name, madam. And another gentleman was with him and left a check for the next month's rental when it came due. He didn't wish his name mentioned either."

The telephone bill was paid by neighbors for several months until the lady's financial crisis was over. Occasionally telephone bills still come marked "Paid," indicating that some good neighbor has appreciated the use of her neighbor's telephone.

A New Feature!

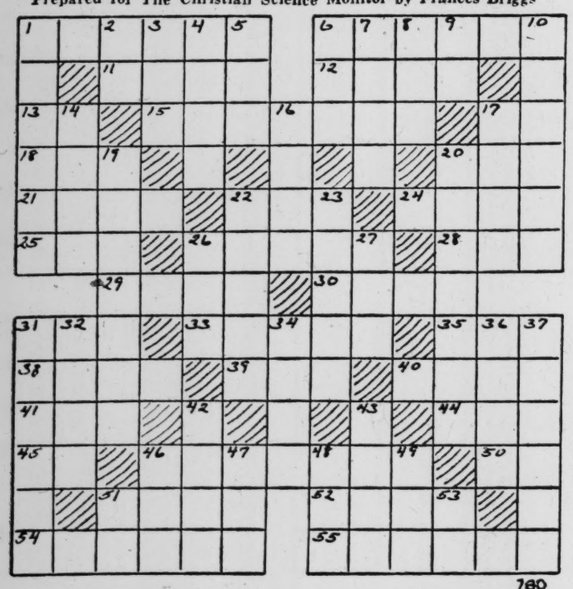
"The Art of Assembly"

Is Parliamentary Law a rather hazy and formidable subject to you? Has its study proved tedious, somewhat dull and prosaic? The subject can be presented in a bright and interesting manner. Starting Aug. 19 there will appear Tuesdays and Fridays, on the Daily Features Page, a column devoted to "The Art of Assembly," which will reveal the many phases of parliamentary procedure to the rank and file of club members, church members, and organization workers.

The conductor of this column will be Mrs. Awana Slaker-James, writer, teacher, and lecturer on Parliamentary Law.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What sportsman uses a plastron?
6—What sportsman would use duckpins?
11—A cupola is what?
12—To prepare for publication.
13—Right (abbr.).
15—What fresh-water duck is between teal and mallard in size?
17—Aloft.
18—Chart.
20—What is a natural substance containing metal?
21—What is a fancy case for small articles?
22—How many wings has an ox bot?
24—What is a mast, yard, boom, or the like?
25—What fabric has a corded surface?
26—What was first name of Fielding, English novelist?
28—High in pitch.
29—What part of hammer is opposite to the face?
30—Who invented the telephone?
31—One who excels at anything is called what?
33—Who is Falstaff's page in "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
35—Possessive pronoun.
36—Goliath came from what city?
39—What is a groove in which anything runs?
40—What is a nautical mile?
41—Being.
44—How is "ever" often written in poetry?
45—Symbol for neon is what?
48—What is an archetype?
50—Thus.
51—A chukker is period of play at what sport?
52—Grows old.
54—Who is the goldsmith in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"?
55—Thomas Doggett's name is associated with what sport?

Down

1—A duckfoot would be used by a hunter, barber, or farmer—which?
2—Bismarck is capital of what State (abbr.)?
3—Female Longhorn is what?
4—What is first name of Ludwig, famous for his biographies?
5—What is the color of Pharaoh's ant?
6—Insect.
7—Scent.
8—Laurel wreaths might be used for contestants who do what?
9—Lieutenant (abbr.)
10—What is first name of Hughes, American novelist and playwright?
14—Who founded the National Gallery of British Art?
16—Loose robe is what?
17—What is a river of Russia?
19—What are the characters in a Punch-and-Judy show?
20—What is opal glass?
22—What is Tannhäuser's singing voice?
23—What is the eye socket?
26—Pronoun.
27—What is monetary unit of Japan?
31—What do you call memoranda of things to be done?
32—Walking stick is what?
34—Goats often do what?
36—What are the digits of the foot?
37—How would you describe Paul Bunyan?
42—Humpty Dumpty sat on what?
43—The Argonauts sailed on what ship?
46—Who wrote "The Raven"?
47—Also.
48—Organ of hearing is what?
49—Recent.
51—Portugal (abbr.).
53—What is a river of China?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Letter!*

By Le Pelley

TUBBY — THERE'S A LETTER FOR YOU AT YOUR HOUSE!
TRA LE LA
THERE'S A LETTER FOR YOU !!
TROOO LE LOO
A LETTER?
WHO FROM ?
OH, SOME POPPY BRIGHT OR WRIGHT OR SOMETHING..
?
WOW
WHY DIDN'T YOU SAY SO IN THE FIRST PLACE ?!
LePelley

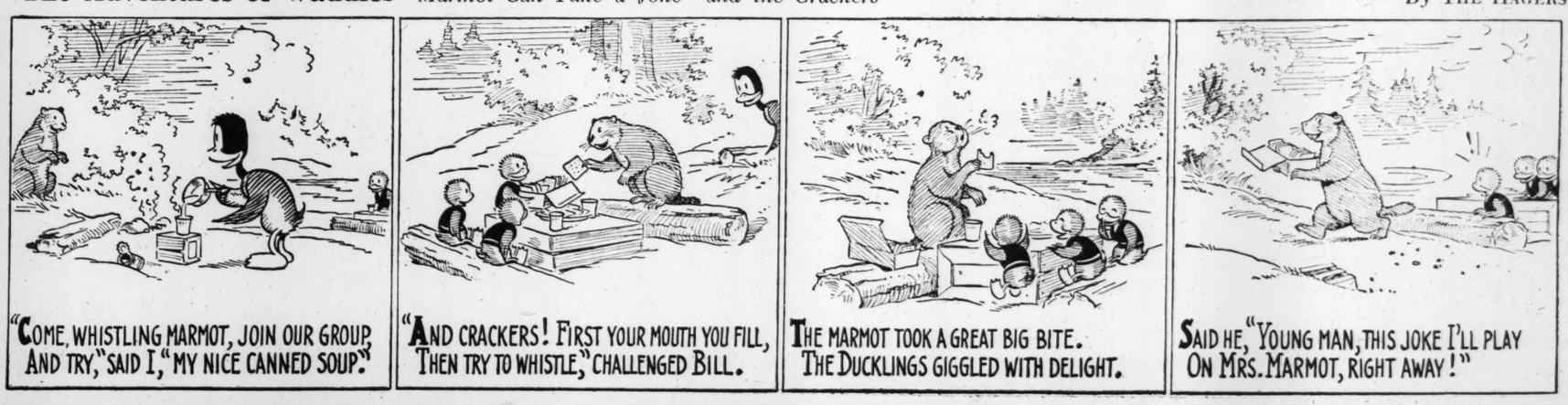
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sniff-Sniff*

By Rodgers

The boys decided to go "exploring" today -
But they just hiked through the woods -
SNIFF SNIFF
And never once stopped for a good sniff or two!
SNIFF SNIFF
How they expected to discover anything that way is a mystery to me!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Marmot Can Take a Joke—and the Crackers*

By The Hagers


"COME, WHISTLING MARMOT, JOIN OUR GROUP, AND TRY," SAID I, "MY NICE CANNED SOUP."
"AND CRACKERS! FIRST YOUR MOUTH YOU FILL, THEN TRY TO WHISTLE," CHALLENGED BILL.
THE MARMOT TOOK A GREAT BIG BITE. THE DUCKLINGS GIGGLED WITH DELIGHT.
SAID HE, "YOUNG MAN, THIS JOKE I'LL PLAY ON MRS. MARMOT, RIGHT AWAY!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Atlantic Rendezvous

Most spectacular step yet in the rapid unfoldment of British-American defense efforts is the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting. No consultation of dictators has equalled its drama or its promise of "a better future for the world." The conference has placed the emphasis on a peace program, and that is where it needs to be placed, even for more effective prosecution of the war.

The value of this outline for a new and free order can hardly be exaggerated. Yet its full meaning will depend on the success of more immediate plans for joint defense which the leaders and their advisers discussed and which will be further developed during Lord Beaverbrook's visit in Washington.

The natural appeal of a face-to-face meeting to both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill was irresistible. Both are hearty men who enjoy personal contacts, both are good talkers who get most of their information, make most of their decisions in conversation. Moreover, both men have a sense of showmanship. They realized that nothing could dramatize the common British-American front like a meeting of the heads of the two Governments.

Of course, the mystery and danger of a secret rendezvous on the Atlantic only heightened the drama. And the actual meeting of President and Prime Minister only symbolized a coming together of their countries which had been progressing for many years and has been speeded and intensified by the war. Indeed, the decisions of this meeting only clarified a common course inherent in common interests. They plainly ratified a solidarity decreed by Hitler when he launched his drive for world dominion, a unity riveted afresh by every Nazi success.

Two years before the war started, this newspaper in commenting on reports of a secret British-American agreement, remarked:

> The foundation stones of a basic Anglo-American agreement are no secret. One is no more occult than the habit of thinking in the language of the English Bible. One is plain to all who know the Puritan story and the long struggle for freedom of conscience and of speech. There is no mystery in a common common law, in the shared heritage of slow-grown liberties. Memories, traditions, ideals. Sports, songs, sentiments—there are many stones in the foundation. Americans listening to the Coronation, Britons to President Roosevelt's inaugural—by radio sharing today's events as yesterday's history.

The war has helped to disclose the "secret" and has accelerated the process of working out joint action which Mr. Churchill once described as unstoppable, "like the Mississippi, just rolling along." At this moment four great questions are of clearly mutual interest: How to meet the threat of Nazi seizure of Dakar and Gibraltar through Vichy's new collaboration; how to stop the Japanese in Indo-China; how to help the Russians; how deal with a potential Nazi peace offensive.

Though many Americans have not awakened to their Nation's real place in the world, in all these questions it has a pressing interest. Some of them may mean more to it ultimately than to Britain. Particularly for Britain and America is the question of control of the sea a vital one. It is appropriate, therefore, that this meeting should have taken place at sea.

It is to the immediate safeguarding of the gates of the oceans that joint measures are directed. And it is to ultimate exercise of international police power beginning with British-American sea and air strength that the hope of free men is directed. The British-American peace program will defeat any Nazi peace offensive. For it is rooted in right and armed with humanity's unquenchable love of liberty and justice.

"Cold Drinks, a Nickel!"

Almost every mother of a small boy will sympathize instantly with the complaint made a while ago by Maj. Gen. Innis P. Swift against purveyors of soda "pop."

For when Mother has carefully prepared a supper of lamb chops and fresh vegetables, only to be greeted with, "Aw, I'm not hungry, Mom," the strong probability is that Junior, after a hot game of baseball, has filled up on cold drinks and will not rediscover his appetite until just at bedtime.

General Swift, commanding the First Cavalry Division in New Mexico, found that ice cream and soft drink trucks followed his boys even onto the desert during maneuvers. "The soldiers drink and eat this stuff and then write home that they can't stand the Army ration," said the general in banishing the vendors. "If they eat the Army ration, they can take this hard work, but they can't do it on ice cream and soda pop."

More recently, however, the commander of a battalion traveling a dusty road in Texas mentioned over his service radio that he was in severe discomfort from thirst. Maj. Gen. George V. Strong, overhearing the lament, had his airplane pilot pick up a case of iced bottled drinks and drop them by parachute to the surprised officer.

Possibly the soda "pop" vendor would be more welcome if, like Gunga Din, he could be depended upon to be on hand in the thick of battle.

Saving for Taxes

For a long time it has been a matter for occasional low moaning among Americans that they have to pay taxes on income which in a large proportion of cases they have already spent.

Obviously Uncle Sam cannot tell how much you should pay on your year's income until the year is completed and you can report how much your income for the year has been. Then governmental leniency permits the citizen to pay in quarterly installments the tax on his income of the year that is past.

Under these circumstances large corporations and a few forehanded persons with a knowledge of accountancy put aside what they call "reserves for taxes"—a portion of the current year's income estimated to be sufficient to pay the taxes on that income when the statement comes back from the revenue collector.

Too many of us have gone ahead paying last year's taxes out of this year's income, little concerned that such a process leaves this year's taxes as a liability against next year's income. The Treasury, however, is aware that the sharp increase in taxes for defense is going to be a severe jolt for the American taxpayer next year unless he begins to budget or make some other preparation for it this year.

The Treasury's Tax Savings Notes, which began to be issued on August 1 and about which many must now have read or heard, are well designed to serve the purpose of a tax reserve for the ordinary citizen. Obtainable from local banks, Federal Reserve Banks, or the Treasury, they yield a moderate interest if used in 1942 or 1943. They offer one way of getting ahead of the income tax collector.

Union Shop in the Navy?

Both the shipbuilding company and the union in the strike at Kearny, New Jersey, are eager to turn over their industrial relations problems to Uncle Sam. But would that settle satisfactorily the union shop issue which divides them? Probably not.

For if the United States Government should take over the big shipbuilding yards in response to the company's offer and the union's urging, it would immediately face the same question which the company faces: On what terms should it operate the plant?

Should it agree with the union to enforce the disputed "maintenance of membership" clause which is at issue between the union and the company? This would mean that if any employee joined the union and then tried to withdraw from it, the Government would be obligated to discharge him. The same Government which under the Wagner Act guarantees a man freedom of choice about entering a union would use economic duress to keep him from quitting a union he considered badly managed.

In the Government's own shipyards operated by the Navy Department, the Navy hires civilian workers who have the necessary qualifications but does not require that they belong to any labor organization. If the Navy should take over management of the yards at Kearny it could hardly be expected to operate these on any other basis than its own yards along the same coast. It is doubtful if this would please the C. I. O. shipbuilders' union.

It's mighty generous of the Army to provide those 30,000,000 eggs for the boys in the Arkansas-Louisiana fall maneuvers, but we'd rather be in a sham battle where they used blank cartridges.

A specialty dress shop advertises a sale of "final and last markdowns." Possibly what the copywriter means is that there won't be any more.

The Bookshelf

When All Take Hold

There is always something awesome in the picture conjured up of a cornered lion. Especially when the lion is Britain and the corner, Dunkirk. In ACTION STATIONS (Little, Brown: Boston. $2) Bartimeus—Capt. Lewis Ricci of the Royal Navy—gives an inspiring account of the lion-hearted response of British shore dwellers to the plight of their army trapped on the beaches around Dunkirk. His story of a girl who skippered a 40-foot motor yacht in helping to bring the army home is in some ways the most significant of a stirring collection of yarns this veteran of the big-ship battle at Jutland has spun out of the sea actions of this war.

It was Dunkirk that inspired Winston Churchill's appeal to his countrymen to "brace ourselves to our duty and so bear ourselves that if the British Commonwealth and Empire last for a thousand years, men will still say, "This was their finest hour.'" Much that is being written about the defeat which we now recognize as a glorious turning point in Britain's battle for life, confirms Mr. Churchill's exalted concept of that disaster.

* * *

In his story of the girl skipper of the Wanderer, Bartimeus shows that the evacuation of Dunkirk was a triumph for the British as a people, not just for its navy and air force. Their valor echoes the taunt the Prime Minister hurled at Hitler: "Let him come." That Britain is ready for him—man, woman and child—is borne out in this story which typifies the part women and non-combatants played in the gravest peril England has experienced since the time of William.

The Wanderer's girl-skipper fought like a she-cub backed into a corner. With Bren guns and bombs and shore batteries blazing around her, she stood at the wheel unflinching, steadying her three-man crew at their battle stations, at the engines, in the bow taking soundings, and at the anti-aircraft gun. When the leadsman reported four feet, it was time to stop ship and take the soldiers aboard from the waist-high water and ferry them out to the transports.

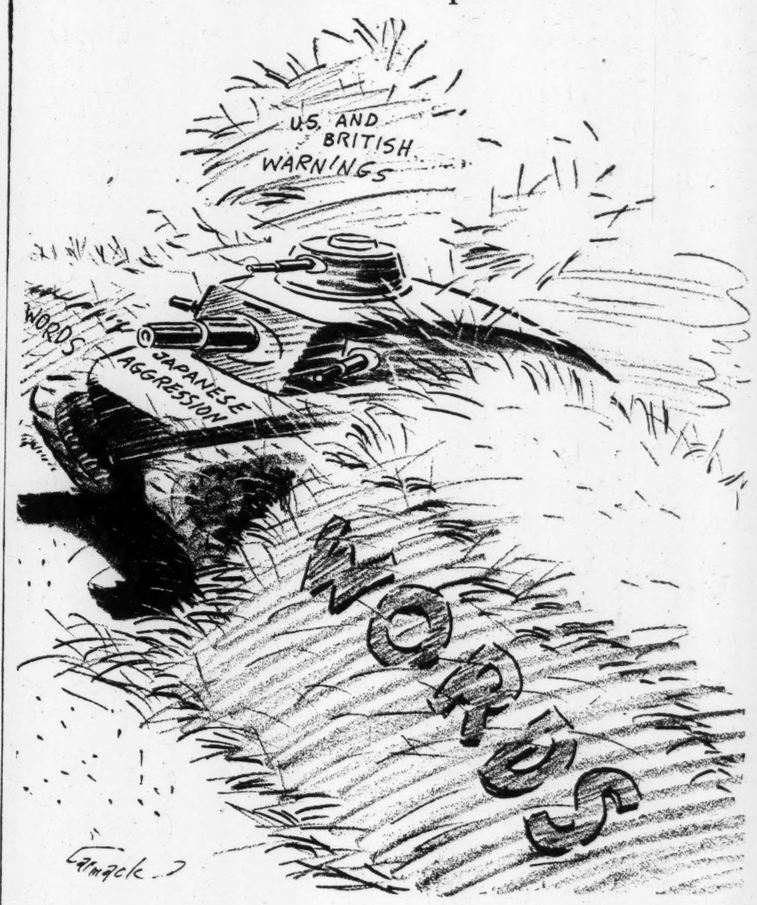
The stark news stories of Dunkirk are sufficiently clear in one's memory to underscore the historical significance of the fictional episode Bartimeus has re-created with convincing realism. This story sounds the depths of British courage and devotion. And it finds no bottom to British determination among the armed forces and among the people at home who many times since have proved their readiness to defend their island.

* * *

In the war at sea, and in the air—which, in a way, is a kindred element—the British seem to galvanize instinctively into whatever tempo of action the stress of circumstances demands. That fact is borne out in this collection of short stories which range from the capture of the Altmark in Norwegian waters, in which British destroyer men carried the ship by the old-fashioned method of boarding with cutlasses, to the running sea fight from Iceland to Land's End that resulted in the destruction of the giant German battleship Bismarck.

The British have a saying, "Easy does it." That national aptitude for steadiness under fire is illustrated in the story of the Bismarck. The British at sea took in the radio report of the loss of their mighty Hood with amazing calmness, and the stolid, inexorable way they went about the job of tracking down the Nazi giant, bringing him to battle and smashing him to pieces, epitomizes the unconscious reliance of the British people on their conscious invincibility at sea. H. T.

Straw Won't Stop Them



The Grasshopper Has His Points

BACKACRES, ASHLAND, VIRGINIA

The first week in August. The long rains have come to an end and in the steadily mounting heat of mid-summer, corn, hay, pastures and the late garden stuff are growing faster than all belief. Winter is a long way off but local sages are already gloomily predicting that it will be a hard one, judging by the traditional evidences: the large crop of wild berries, the abundant foliage on the trees, the look of the corn ears which promise to be heavy-husked by fall. If these signs are trustworthy, we at Backacres are as improvident as grasshoppers with not a stick of wood in the cellar, not a ham nor a shoulder in the rafters.

We mean by this traditional comparison, no discourtesy to the grasshopper, who may be, as far as we know, a thoroughly industrious and dependable fellow, the equal to if not the superior of the ant to which he is so often compared to his discredit. Indeed, we are inclined to take the whole bunch of saws and sayings which attribute to these humble creatures the virtues and vices of human beings, with at least a grain of salt.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard," Christopher Smart counsels us, "and learn to live and by her busy ways, reform thine own." None of our reading or observation has convinced us that the ant has any virtues we care to emulate. He is a powerful, diligent, and resourceful creature, it is true. We have seen him carry a grain of wheat a yard or more through the heavy grass to his home—as much of an achievement as if we were to tote a grand piano a mile through the briar patch. What of it? The fact remains that with all of his skill and cleverness, the ant spends every waking hour of his brief existence solving the elementary problem of subsistence and survival, with no surplus of time nor energy to bask in recreation or reflection.

* * *

And take the bee, which, we are assured by the poet, "doth . . . improve each shining hour" and therefore is an exemplar of every virtue, an example to every sluggard. If we had to travel 40,000 miles to gather one pound of honey and then have it taken away from us by the bee-keeper to butter somebody's pancakes, we'd hustle too. The little busy bee is busy because if he didn't stay busy every shining hour of his life, he and his hive would suffer; a state of economic serfdom of which I am certain no one in our present Administration would approve.

Other creatures to which we are referred for correction of our shortcomings are the beaver, the squirrel, and the spider; each of them is presumed to demonstrate a diligence and a providence which we so sadly lack. On the other hand, the grasshopper who fiddles his summer away with no consciousness of the winter to come; the butterfly who lives in idle grace, and the gnat who spends his all too brief existence dancing in the sun are foolish fellows who spend their substance in riotous living and come, no doubt, to their sad and well-deserved end with the first frost. I wonder.

* * *

Your grasshopper, for instance, seems to have solved the fundamental problem of the preservation of the individual and the species quite as thoroughly as any one of God's humbler creatures. He lives, he survives, and despite his irresponsible habits, he manages to provide a sufficient number of progeny to dance and fiddle in the suns of succeeding summers. And he does all this with an ease and an elegance which is more of a tribute to his efficiency than all of the single-mindedness of the ant, the bee and the beaver combined.

Nevertheless, we at Backacres shall make some effort to get wood in the cellar and a ham or two in the attic before the snow flies. Perhaps we need to combine a bit of the ant with a bit of the grasshopper in our philosophy to make our lives more abundant . . . and more secure. P. F. W.

Down the Middle of the Road

Two Men in a Boat

By Erwin D. Canham

Under the circumstances, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill could not help getting on well together. Their meeting must have been zestful as well as historic. Each must have taken great pleasure in the other's company. Each must have recognized his own and the other's authentic place on history's stage. Each must have savored the hours to the full.

These two men are extraordinarily alike and extraordinarily different. They might equally have been great friends or great rivals. It is rare that two free nations are represented at once by individuals of such rich personality. And then the scene: the leaders on a naval vessel, surrounded by high ranking naval, military, and air officials, made a picture fit only for Hollywood or the Middle Ages, and neither could do justice to it.

And no reporters, no photographers, no court painters present! We shall simply have to imagine the interchange of personality that took place. But wait—no reporters? Let no one forget Winston Churchill, who has been called the greatest living master of English prose. May he find time to write the account of this meeting. That will be quite good enough.

What did they say when they first met? What mutual compliments did they exchange? Did Mr. Churchill describe his venturesome trip through war-fraught areas? And President Roosevelt his probably more placid cruise? How soon did they get down to business? Who did most of the talking? Was the other a good listener? Did they fence about, or come right to grips with their problems? Was either wary of the other? Or did they, in the simple and unaffected manner that is the best earmark of true greatness, go straight ahead to discuss the means of saving a free world which is their problem?

* * *

Winston Churchill is a superlative talker, Mr. Roosevelt is a good listener and likes to get his information verbally. Therefore the Prime Minister probably held the floor at great length, drawing what must have been a masterful and authoritative picture of the present and probable situation. That would be an account worthy of the history books. Then President Roosevelt probably told what he thought the United States could do, giving his estimate of American public opinion—the essence of this problem—in whose analyzing he is a high expert.

And then the two men undoubtedly went farther afield. Each must have told what he hoped to do. Outlined first his hopes and plans for action in coming weeks and months. And then looked ahead into the vast questioning area of postwar planning. There a meeting of minds is indeed necessary. Peace plans must not go wrong again, and it is not too soon to know something of their direction already.

The eight-point program is a hopeful augury of constructive peace, but an augury that must be implemented by military action, by sacrifice and planning and endeavor in the American arsenal, by level heads and practical idealism and unselfishness after the war is over.

Far more important than the mere meeting of two men will be the effect on world thinking. If, to Britons, it means that the United States is all the more firmly determined to defend the cause of the freedom in the world, that is clear gain. If, to Americans, it is a reminder that the struggle for freedom is far from won and is of vital importance to them, that is gain. If, as the news seeps through the barriers to the captive peoples of the world, it means that the great English-speaking Powers are united for freedom, that is of immense value. It must and should mean all of these things.

* * *

The Goebbels propaganda machinists will doubtless sneer at the meeting. The American isolationists may shout their alarm. But neither factor can destroy the importance and the value of this talk between two men upon whom so much depends. There is, of course, a great deal that President Roosevelt cannot promise or guarantee. He must not forget Congress, as his one-vote margin in the House Tuesday must vividly remind him. And simply because the President must go back to Congress for all vital authorizations, Americans should not feel alarmed because he confers with Mr. Churchill. Doubtless few will feel alarmed, except for political purposes.

But above all, Britons and Americans should be thrilled—thrilled that two gallant gentlemen do not fear very definite risks in order to confer for the general good. Neither, you can be very sure, was a tail for the other's kite. Indeed, word goes around Washington that Wendell L. Willkie warned Mr. Churchill that President Roosevelt would drive too hard a bargain! And Britons can count on Mr. Churchill to look after himself.

These are not, we trust, flippant terms in which to discuss one of the most momentous meetings of our times. We have all just lived through a week of history. Now it depends upon ordinary citizens, not upon statesmen, to see that the battle for freedom is won.

The Wide Horizon

Why Japan Wants Thailand

By Hallock Heicher

Japan frankly avows that the first aim of her foreign policy is to create a "New Order in Asia." Since 1931, Japanese military and naval forces have engaged in an almost continuous effort to fulfill this ambition. Now French Indo-China has been added to the areas occupied by the Japanese. Is Thailand next?

The ancient Kingdom of Thailand, formerly called Siam, is not only easily accessible to Japanese military forces but it also lies in the heart of rich Southeastern Asia, a region which Japan has long regarded with covetous eyes.

In terms of Japan's own ambitions, as well as those of the German-Italian-Japanese alliance, the conquest of Thailand would offer three primary strategic advantages: First, Thailand lies between Japanese-occupied French Indo-China on the east and British Burma on the west. Second, Thailand straddles the neck of the Malay Peninsula at the extreme end of which is the great naval base of Singapore, headquarters of the British Far Eastern naval forces. Third, but not least important in Japanese eyes, Thailand, like French Indo-China, is within striking distance of the rich Netherland Indies. New naval and air bases in Thailand would be a valuable addition to the bases Japan has already acquired in French Indo-China.

* * *

Although it is commonly stated that British influence in Thailand is predominant, the Japanese have never neglected any opportunity to better their own position there. As early as 1936 the possibility of a new and closer relationship between Japan and Thailand was forecast in a speech by a former Japanese Minister in Bangkok who said that there were "a considerable number of protagonists in Thailand for an Asiatic league with Japan as its leader."

Japanese influence must not be minimized. It is quite possible that there are influential conservative groups in Thailand which might welcome Japanese control.

In recent years a number of economic missions have been exchanged between Thailand and Japan, and Japanese have often held high positions in the national government at Bangkok. Moreover a great many Thai military and naval officers have at one time or another been sent to Japan for training.

There is an old and constantly recurring rumor to the effect that Japan and Thailand have reached an agreement to construct a canal through the Kra Peninsula, 700 miles north of Singapore. Such a canal would save westbound shipping from Japan, China and Indo-China the long trip around the Malay Peninsula and would thus cut many hundreds of miles off present trade routes. At the same time, however, the new canal would make the great British port of Singapore far less important strategically and economically than it is today.

* * *

Although the strategic value of Thailand to Japan would be very great, the economic benefit would probably be of equal importance. This is especially true at present when both Great Britain and the United States have imposed economic sanctions on Japan and have made it increasingly difficult for her to get essential raw materials.

Thailand has an important production of rubber, tin, and tungsten. All three of these raw materials are always used in quantity by Japanese industry; in time of war they become vital military necessities.

Thailand is, however, primarily an agricultural country, about 85 per cent of the people being farmers. Most of the country is lowland with good natural conditions for rice growing and with an annual production that totals between 8,000,000,000 and 10,000,000,000 pounds. Since Thailand has a relatively sparse population for an Asiatic nation, there is a large surplus of rice each year that is available for export. As a result Bangkok is one of the three leading rice ports in the world. Full control over this rice production would be a valuable addition to Japan's food economy. To the congested millions of Japan food is always a matter of great concern, and it is particularly so today when hundreds of thousands of men are engaged at non-productive military duties.

Whether the combination of strategic and economic advantages offered by Thailand will lead the Japanese to invade it in the face of the disapproval of both Great Britain and the United States remains to be seen.

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